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# The OIL WEEKLY

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# Crude Firm Despite Continued Production Gain

## Only weak spot is in West Texas where proration order is expected to result in price cut: gasoline movement slowed

*By KENT RIDLEY*

DESPITE continuous mounting of the surplus of production and the heated argument in Oklahoma over the proposition of curtailing the flood at Seminole, the only apparent weakness in the market for crude oil is in West Texas where the proration order inaugurated last week is expected to result sooner or later in a reduction of the posted price. In this area it appears that aside from pinching of wells pending erection of steel storage which is being rushed, the restricted market for the oil will not curtail activities.

Echoes from the wordy war in Oklahoma over shutting down Seminole would indicate that there is small hope of any agreement being reached by any assumed authority being effective in shutting in the wells or stopping drilling of new ones.

Taking the attitude of the West Texas producers as a criterion, it appears that the recovery of easily gotten oil will be continued regardless of what may be done to the market, to the full limit of the financial resources of the producers of the oil. And in the face of this situation Ralph Arnold is reported to have journeyed to the summer white house to advise the president that the supply will only last seven years longer, and that the use of fuel oil should be abolished.

Slackened demand for gasoline following a period of active buying is apparently only a lull occasioned by the approach of the month-end. Favorable weather throughout the country is conducive of much motoring and an attendent healthy consumption of motor fuel.

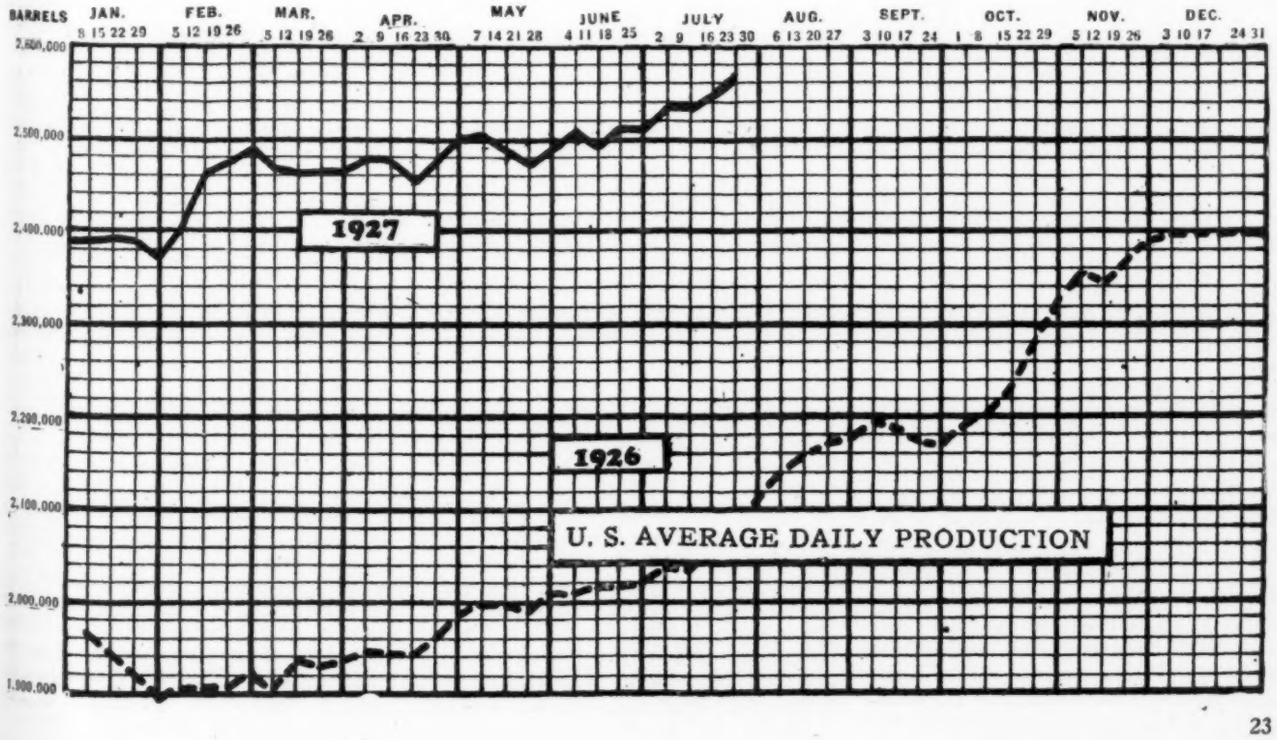
California stocks are still being drawn on at a conservative rate, due to the increased demand for gasoline. Exports from the state are steadily increasing, despite keen competition from Eastern and Mid-Continent fields. Production dropped slightly during the week, following up a series of small declines. There is still some reason to fear the Seal Beach field, but a new peak is not expected unless the deeper sands in the field prove unusually prolific.

Gasoline consumption in California continues to climb, due to seasonal conditions. Rumors have been circulated that another cent advance is expected but this is considered very doubtful.

### Production Gains

With the states of Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana all registering gains in daily average production for the past week, the figure for the United States as a whole was 29,600 barrels higher than for the previous week. The United States daily average was 2,573,850 barrels. Earlsboro alone experienced a gain of 37,850 barrels, and other Oklahoma fields declined only to the extent of reducing the State's gain for the week to 33,150 barrels. The daily average of Louisiana showed a gain of 1,350 barrels, the northern part of the State furnishing a considerable increase, while the coastal area declined slightly. The gain in Texas was due

United States Crude Production Trend



**DETAILS ON CRITICAL FIELDS**

| Pool— | Oil Wells Completed | Total Initial Production | Initial Per Well | No. Producing Wells | Daily Production Barrels | Daily Production Per Well | Rigs Up | Wells Drilling |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seminole District | 713 | 964,397 | 1,327 | 638 | 492,492 | 772 | 55 | 417 |
| **PANHANDLE—** | | | | | | | | |
| Hutchinson County | 1,039 | 532,390 | 512 | 990 | 88,580 | 89 | 10 | 83 |
| Carson County | 169 | 55,970 | 331 | 151 | 9,895 | 66 | 7 | 10 |
| Gray County | 143 | 41,885 | 293 | 140 | 9,275 | 66 | 9 | 42 |
| Wheeler County | 39 | 13,950 | 358 | 33 | 2,295 | 69 | 4 | 15 |
| Totals | 1,390 | 644,195 | 463 | 1,314 | 110,045 | 84 | 30 | 150 |
| **WEST TEXAS—** | | | | | | | | |
| Church & Fields | 103 | 104,750 | 1,016 | 107 | 62,090 | 580 | 20 | 45 |
| Gulf-McElroy | 26 | 29,210 | 1,123 | 26 | 13,350 | 513 | 3 | 18 |
| Totals | 129 | 133,960 | 1,038 | 133 | 75,440 | 567 | 23 | 63 |
| **CALIFORNIA—** | | | | | | | | |
| Seal Beach | 140 | 190,607 | 1,361 | 110 | 61,655 | 560 | 30 | 59 |

to an increase of 10,250 barrels in West Texas, all other sections showing decreases. Wyoming had a decrease in daily average production of 3,550 barrels; Arkansas had a drop of 750 barrels; Kansas decreased 700 barrels; and the decrease in California was 1,300 barrels.

The total recovery from all United States during the week was 18,016,950 barrels, an increase of 207,200 barrels over the yield for the previous week.

### Field Activity

There was an unusual slump in activity in United States fields, the record for the week, as compared with that for the previous week, showing a decrease of 46 completions, and a drop in new production of 28,195 barrels. The total initial production for the week was 61,378 barrels from 252 producers. The initial for the previous week was 89,573 barrels from 275 producers. During the past week there were 416 completions, as against 462 for the previous week; 35 gas wells, a decrease of 16; and 129 failures, a decrease of 7.

The sharp decline in new production was due largely to a slump in Oklahoma, where the total initial was more than 22,000 barrels less than the previous week, although the number of new producers had dropped only from 40 to 37, the disparity in production from new wells for the two weeks being accounted for by the fact that fewer of the producers completed during the week were in the Seminole area. California also experienced a decrease in new production, the initial for the week being only 3,170 barrels, as compared with 6,300 barrels for the previous week. Other states in which the initial production was considerably less last week than the previous week included Louisiana and Wyoming. Texas, in contrast with the other chief producing areas, had more new production for the week than for the previous week, the increase being from 20,459 barrels to 22,570 barrels. The Texas increase came as a result of the completion of several large producers in the Gulf Coast. Although the Texas initial production was greater for the week than for the previous week, the number of completions had decreased from 127 to 95.

### New Wells

Permits for new wells in the principal oil producing sections of the United States for the week ending July 22 numbered 288, whereas during the previous week only 242 permits were issued. Arkansas issued six permits, an increase of two over the number for the previous week; California issued 21, as against 10 for the previous week; Louisiana issued 15, a decrease of 18; Kansas 14, a decrease of five; Oklahoma 75, decrease of six; and Texas issued 157 permits, as against only 95 for the previous week.

### Gasoline Demand Off

A breathing spell in the Mid-Continent gasoline market was in evidence towards the close of July after nearly one month of steady support coming from domestic jobbers. This lull in buying has halted the upward trend of prices on gasoline after gaining a fraction of a cent under the influence of heavy mid-summer buying. Gasoline prices offer little prospect of reaching a higher level this summer, with a flooded crude market straining the price structure on all products, and plant owners are selling ahead on their gasoline output at current quotations at every opportunity. The prevailing price for the U. S. motor grade of gasoline in Group Three territory is 7 to 7¼ cents per gallon, while North Texas refiners are quoting about one-quarter cent under.

The enforcement of pro-ration of crude runs in the principal West Texas flush area last week, as announced in these columns, is believed to be the forerunner of a reduction of prices offered by the two major purchasing agencies serving Crane, Upton, Winkler and Pecos Counties. Humble Pipe Line Company cut all of its outside connections in the Church & Fields area, Crane County, not protected by contracts one-third to one-half of the output prevailing on July 19. Humble is taking care of all producers served by contracts for the maximum amount, but holding the producers to the contract amount. Humble's daily runs and purchases in the Church & Fields area were reduced from 41,925 to 24,690 barrels daily by the pro-ration order. The Southern Pipe Line Company, which is the other major buyer in West Texas, was forced to adopt a temporary pro-ration order in the Church & Fields area in order to empty a borrowed storage tank needed by Simms and Atlantic because the latter were held to their contract of 10,000 barrels daily by Humble. Southern cut its current crude acceptances in the field in half to 5,125 barrels daily for about 10 days, using the balance of its line capacity to vacate the oil stored in the borrowed tank.

Restrictions placed by Humble on Church & Fields area crude purchases will probably continue until Humble's new trunk line form West Texas to Corpus Christi is completed about 60 days hence, while in the meantime the field has more drilling tests than ever before with new production peaks being registered weekly. Landreth and Magnolia are taking care of their production by building storage, while Gulf is piping its oil direct to the Coast. The producers hit by the pro-ration order are ordering steel storage to take care of the oil produced above current market outlets, and until this tankage can be erected the wells are being taken off air lift, and natural flowing wells pinched.

The application of proration to the Church & Fields area July 19 did not come unexpectedly, as both Humble and Southern have been hard pressed to take care of their connections, with requests being made daily by producers for more relief. The added pipe line outlet to be afforded by Humble's Corpus Christi unit will be over-taxed the day it is put in operation, as Humble is building an eight-inch line to the Yates field, and plans a similar size line to the Hendricks field, Winkler County. The latter two line extensions will fill the Corpus Christi trunk line alone, if the pipe line capacity is taken out of the Yates and Hendricks fields, and production is assured. The over-production situation in West Texas is yet in its infancy, and the past week marked the turning point, as prior to that time Humble & Southern have been able to take care of the producers with the aid of a few handling their own production.

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**S. F. Shaw**, consulting engineer in air-gas lift work for the Carter Oil Company, is taking a vacation in San Antonio. During the six months that he has been with the company, their air-lift production has reached 45,000 barrels a day. Shaw has been retained by the Carter Oil Company and other producing subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the next twelve months for air-lift operations in the United States and in foreign countries.

# Seminole Shut-Down Opposed By Operators

## Hearing before Oklahoma Corporation Commission develops as many objections to plan as there are companies present

OKLAHOMA CITY—The situation concerning Seminole overproduction and the proposed shutdown agreement came to a head Thursday, July 21, following the issuance by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission of a temporary restraining order after a hearing on an application of Ray M. Collins, umpire of the field, to curtail production.

Wrangles, involving officials of the leading producing companies in the Seminole area, Ray Collins and representatives of the commission, grew out of different opinions as to proper discrimination taken toward curtailment of production and further development, both in the proven territory and in wildcat areas on the outlying sections of the producing area proper.

The situation had gained virtually no headway early this week as attitudes of the various company heads clashed, each holding out for moves that would not directly effect a shutdown program that would tend to cut his company's yield.

In the midst of the differences regarding probable alleviation of the over-production situation the Gypsy Oil Company came out point blank with a written petition protesting against the orders of the Corporation Commission, flatly defying the rights of the commission against making any order restricting drilling or curtailing production in the Seminole area. Attorneys of the Gypsy in this petition contested the right of the Corporation Commission to authorize such an order or to enforce it, and alleged that the commission had no jurisdiction to hear the case, and that the statute under which it seeks to regulate oil production is unconstitutional.

### Question Authority

"The Corporation Commission has no jurisdiction to enforce the terms of the agreement signed by 17 oil companies as far as the Gypsy Company was concerned, as it was not a party to the contract," attorneys said in the protest. The protest denied that the commission had jurisdiction to make an order in the case and declared the statute giving the commission its power along that line violates the constitution of Oklahoma and the United States. It deprives the right of the Gypsy Company to produce oil from the leases without due process of law, the attorneys charge.

It was charged that the law was unconstitutional because action of the commission would deprive the company of the right to produce and sell oil it can dispose of on the ground that those on adjoining leases are unable to sell all of the oil produced, deprives it of the right to store oil for the benefit of others. The attorney charged "that it does not appear the proceeding before the commission was duly commenced by any person, firm or corporation or the attorney general in behalf of Oklahoma or any sufficient complaint.

"It does not appear that the Corporation Commission says that oil is being taken from producing sands at a time when there is not a market sale at the well at a price equivalent to the actual value of the oil," the complaint said.

"The definition of different kinds of waste attempted to be defined in the law is too vague to constitute any measure to determine when waste exists, or to enable a company to defend any charge of waste and in effect gives the Corporation Commission undefined power to determine what facts constitute waste and gives it arbitrary power to regulate the business of this company."

The temporary restraining order of the Corporation Commission growing out of a hearing on an application of Ray Collins is returnable August 5, and provides that no wells in the Seminole field may be shot or drilled into the sand in certain sections pending the hearing for a permanent order. Collins was appointed as a commission agent to see that the order was enforced.

*Tulsa—The Seminole shut-down meeting here Tuesday morning resulted in the appointment of a committee to work up details of a plan embracing proration of runs and production, and this committee will report at a second meeting to be held Friday of this week. Some are hopeful of effecting curtailment without the assistance of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission.*

### Commission's Order

The commission's order follows:

"It is the order of this commission that this case be continued for further hearing on August 5 in the commission's courtroom at 10 a. m.; that pending further hearing no wells shall be shot in the Greater Seminole area including townships 7, 8, 9 and 10 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, without the consent of the commission; that no wells be drilled into the sand and produced from outside of what is known as the Bowlegs field in township 8n-6e; the Seminole City or Seminole proper field in 9-6e; the Seawright pool in 10-6e; and Earlsboro pool in 9-5e; that no well outside the pool described be drilled into the sand and produced from without the written consent of the commission, pending the continuance of this case to August 5. That Ray M. Collins is now appointed agent of the commission to see that its orders are carried out pending final hearing.

While the order was in part the proposal of Collins, the commission has taken no definite action toward ordering wells in the remote districts of the field to be shut in to 100 barrels after the key well had been drilled in. The order was given following a day of testimony, during which several company representatives protested the Collins plan and offered in turn plans of their own as to the best possible program for a shutdown.

### Plans Offered

Among the plans submitted by operators, the removal of air pressure from wells in the Greater Seminole area was no doubt outstanding. Various company officials suggested this as a source of cutting the daily flush run to approximately 50 per cent, intimating that drilling in semi-wildcat territory skirting the producing area proper would not materially disturb the production level as compared with that of inside wells. Henry McGraw, chief production agent for the Gypsy, failed to see justice in the discrimination placed by the commission in its issuance of the order restricting wildcat drilling around the producing zone. He attempted to show where an order against the use of air pressure and shooting of inside wells would have considerably better results in the way of a production curtailment, and further went on to argue the little value to be gained in the near future in restricting wildcat drilling and at the same time prohibiting inside drilling from where the biggest flush of the area is coming.

Attorneys for Sinclair Oil & Gas Company protested against McGraw's plan, declaring that the bulk of their wells depend on air pressure and that to reverse that pressure would shut off all production.

J. Edgar Pew of the Twin States Oil

Company took the stand that curtailment of production at Seminole by the commission in order to bring about better conditions over the remaining parts of the State was showing discrimination.

### Phillips Cites Losses

L. H. Phillips, vice president of the Phillips Petroleum Company, took somewhat a different angle of the situation, and considered the loss of Oklahoma operators generally. He declared that operators in the State are losing $1,750,000 daily as a result of reduced prices. His views on conditions were that wells in the Greater Seminole district should be cut down to from 200 to 250 barrels daily.

While Collins admitted that the present production at Seminole was being well taken care of and that there was practically an absence of any waste, he based his argument on the future status of production to result from the present indicated increase. He would have wildcat drilling over the State generally curtailed. This move, with the stopping of shooting wells, would soon bring production to the level of consumption, he stated. In answer to replies of attorneys concerning the present status of handling Seminole production, Collins stated that but for storage facilities there would be 85,000 barrels daily, which pipe lines and tank cars could not care for. In a discussion with C. C. Childers of the Corporation Commission, Collins agreed that due to the high gravity of Seminole production this oil was being used by refiners in preference to oils from other fields; the latter being stored.

"If pipe line companies are willing to take care of 500,000 barrels daily, the field can be regulated by controlling the group of wells in the remote parts of the field and wildcat wells, along with an order prohibiting the shooting of wells," Collins explained.

## Division of Accounting Suggested for A. P. I.

New York.—The organization of a new department of the American Petroleum Institute to be known as the "Division of Finance and Accounting" has been recommended by the committee on uniform methods of oil accounting and handed to the board of directors of the A. P. I.

The authorization made by the committee in its original form, without having passed action or consideration of the board of directors is as follows:

"That your board authorize the organization, as a new department of the Institue, to be known as the 'Division of Finance and Accounting of the American Petroleum Institute.' the activities of which shall be devoted to the handling and discussing of the industry's cooperative finance and accounting problems and those of the men engaged in the financial and accounting departments of oil companies.

"That the Institute's By-Laws be changed to provide: (a) that any member who is actively engaged in the financial or accounting department of an oil company, upon payment of an additional annual fee, not to exceed $.... may be automatically enrolled as an active member of this Division, and, (b) that such division be given representation upon your board of directors.

"That it be authorized to have a divisional chairman and five sectional vice-chairmen who shall serve without compensation.

"That the Division be authorized to have and elect from its membership a General Committee to be composed of its officers, as ex-officio members, and fifteen other members.

"That the revenue derived from membership fees in this division be credited to the Division and that the additional funds, if any, necessary to conduct its activities be a part of the regular Institute's budget, all expenditures to be handled in the usual manner required by the by-laws for approval and disbursement of Institute funds.

"That, with the approval of the active elective executive officers of the Instiute, the Division may from time to time adopt its own rules of procedure and may organize geographical sections with appproppriate officers and committees and may hold sectional meetings, if desired.

"That no action by the General Committee or the members of the proposed Division, in relation to policy or the expenditure of funds, shall be binding upon the Institute unless and until it has the customary approval of either the board of directors or the executive committee of the Institute, or one or more of its elective executive officers having the authority to give such approval.

"That the General Secretary shall designate a salaried member of the staff of the Institute as Executive Secretary of the divisional activities who shall, unless otherwise directed, maintain his headquarters at the general office and supervise and conduct the general detailed work of the Division's activities."

## Electric Welding Repairs Line While in Service

Houston.—The Gulf Pipe Line Company is practically doubling the life of old lines in the East Texas swamp region, where water has proved to especially erode the bottoms of the pipe, by turning the pipe and welding the worn points.

It has been the practice of the Gulf for some time to turn pipe over in places where salt water and other chemicals are pitting it. This practice is being continued, and recently the practice of electrically welding pitted places along the line has been put into effect. Under the system used by the Gulf the flow through the lines is not necessarily stopped, but the line is turned and welded while the pumps are moving the oil through.

Two miles of pipe line of the Gulf in Orange County have recently been turned and patched under the direction of District Superintendent J. W. Stine. After the pipe is turned it is run by an inspector who marks the places requiring attention, and a welder follows with equipment sufficient to weld the marked places. In many cases almost a complete joint of the line is found deteriorated from chemical erosion.

The welder, who carries his portable welding outfit on a small wagon, works under a large umbrella for protection against the rays of the sun, which, with the intense electrical heat with which he works, would subject him to possibilities of heat prostration.

HUMBLE'S WELDER 5, SOUTH DAYTON FIELD, LIBERTY COUNTY, SHOWING THE CONCRETE DERRICK FLOOR ESPECIALLY BUILT TO OVERCOME THE HIGH WATER PROBLEM IN THE TRINITY RIVER BOTTOM

# Investigation Reveals Causes For Belt Failures

## Engineering supervision of installation of drives essential to maximum efficiency and economy of belts in field practice

By ROBERT BURNETT
*Engineering Department, Humble Oil & Refining Company*

THE investigation hereafter briefly recorded, insofar as it has progressed, was instigated by officials of the Humble Oil & Refining Company whose examination of equipment costs for a number of previous years had revealed to them the excessive expenditures of the company for belting material.

It was realized by those officials that no very great diminution of belting expense could be effected unless some sort of standardization was accomplished, because some 20 different makes were then in use and there was not sufficient concentration of purchasing on any one to justify its manufacturers in quoting a particularly low price.

Accordingly, the matter was referred to the engineering department with the request that a thorough investigation be made, and recommendations submitted as to the types and makes of belting best suited to the specific needs of this company.

Immediately upon receipt of that request, a field survey of belted drives was made, which included all Texas territory of the company excepting the Panhandle division. Particular attention was given the Powell and Wortham fields because conditions there were known to be exceedingly severe on all kinds of belts.

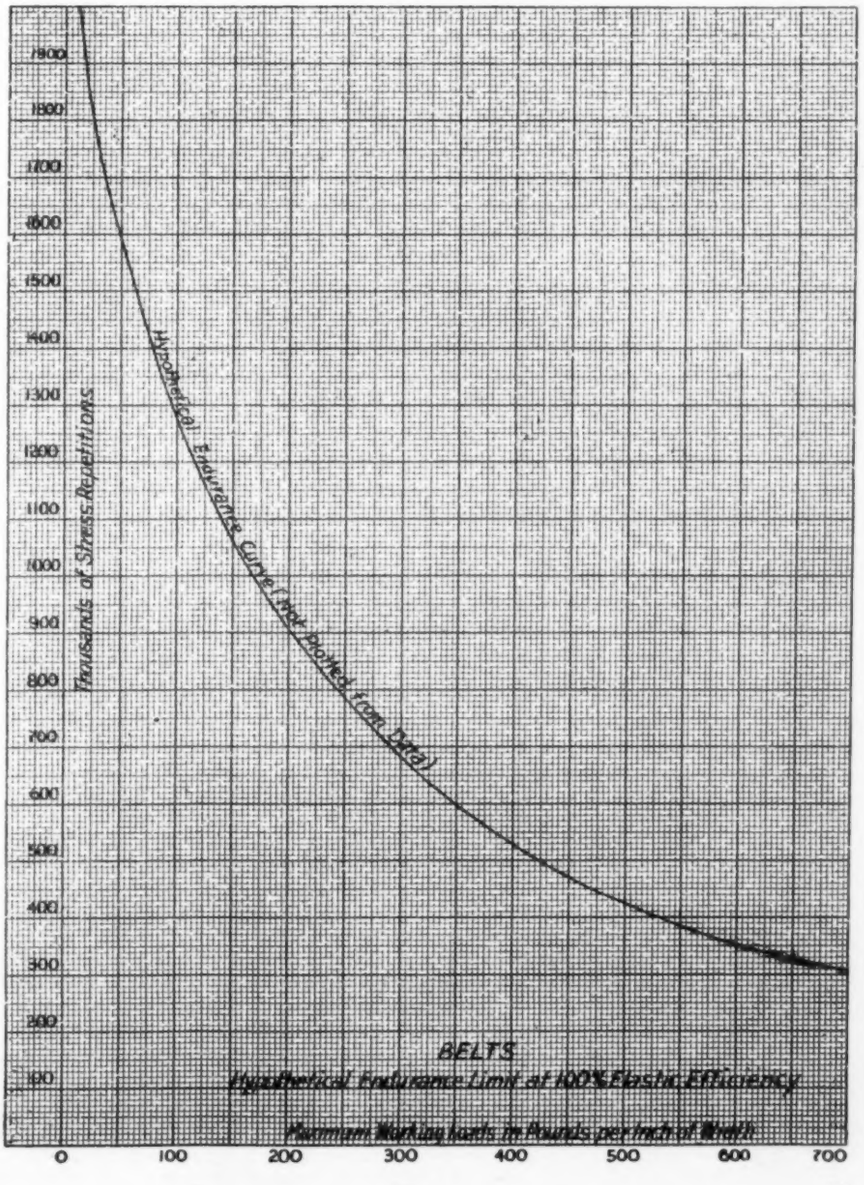
Every belt in service in each of the fields visited was carefully inspected from the engineering viewpoint, which is to say, that the entire belted drive, including all mechanical appurtenances, was examined as well as the belting material itself.

This personal survey disclosed two distinctly independent reasons for premature belt failure, namely (1) abuse, (2) inferior material. The first of these is far more common than the second and it is also perhaps the more serious problem of the two. Fortunately, however, it is at the same time the more readily correctable.

It was early realized, in the course of this survey, that the opinions of field men could not be accepted as reliable indices of belt worth, for the reason that those men are generally not aware of the unnatural abuses to which their belts are almost without exception being subjected. They are not belting experts or engineers and they are not expected to be. Moreover, the nature of such abuses is so widely at variance, that successive installations of the same make of belt on the same well will result in radically different periods of service, and consequently, in different opinions of the same belt by different observers. The same sort of condition prevails with respect to the same make of belt used in different fields or on different wells in the same field. Confusion as to belt worth would be the only result of a compendium of field opinion.

This investigation, therefore, was at once broadened to include field usage as well as selection of materials and it is thought that if preference were to be given to either one of these considerations, it must go to the former. For this reason, some very far reaching recommendations concerning the regular inspection and maintenance of belted drives by competent mechanics have been made in this report.

The investigation of belting materials has been exhaustive and has yielded information upon which it is readily possible to make an intelligent selection or standardization. Recommendations as to such choice are made in this report and



the reasons underlying these recommendations are enumerated and discussed.

It should be realized, however, that the mere selection of the best belting material will avail little unless that belt is given full opportunity of delivering all the service that is built into it. That is, unless it is accorded the same degree of care in usuage as was exercised in its selection.

### Selection of Belting

This investigation was predicated upon the axiomatic principle that the best belt is that one which transmits power with the least loss and which suffers the least incidental stress under the same operating conditions.

It is not possible to transmit power without loss by means of belt and pulleys. The practical objective then is to prevent unnecessary losses and to hold to the irreducible minimum such losses as cannot be prevented. Since the belt itself is the principal source of loss in any mechanically acceptable belted drive, the problem of reducing losses to the minimum resolves itself largely into the selection of belting material.

Power losses may be measured by the difference in the number of revolutions between the driving pulley and the driven pulley during a given period of time. The latter, of course, revolving more slowly in all cases than the former.

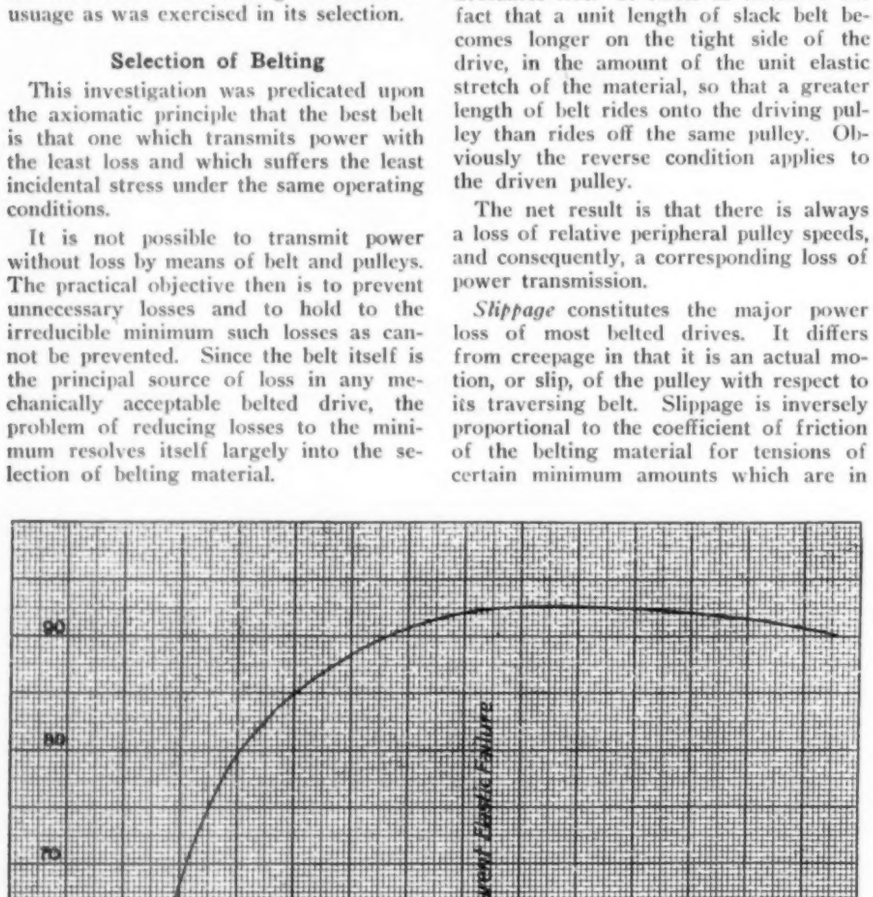
*Creepage* is the ever present and unavoidable loss. It exists in virtue of the fact that a unit length of slack belt becomes longer on the tight side of the drive, in the amount of the unit elastic stretch of the material, so that a greater length of belt rides onto the driving pulley than rides off the same pulley. Obviously the reverse condition applies to the driven pulley.

The net result is that there is always a loss of relative peripheral pulley speeds, and consequently, a corresponding loss of power transmission.

*Slippage* constitutes the major power loss of most belted drives. It differs from creepage in that it is an actual motion, or slip, of the pulley with respect to its traversing belt. Slippage is inversely proportional to the coefficient of friction of the belting material for tensions of certain minimum amounts which are in turn proportional to the load to be transmitted. That is, the frictional resistance which causes the belt to adhere to the periphery of the pulley is influenced directly by both the tension differential in the belt and the coefficient of friction of the traction surface of that belt. When conditions are such that the total frictional resistance does not equal the tangential force at the pulley circumference, slippage necessarily must ensue.

Centrifugal force also conduces to slippage since it tends to throw the belt away from the surface of the pulley. This increases the tensile stresses in the belt but decreases the effective tension which governs the tractive force, or frictional resistance between belt and pulley. Its effect is, therefore, doubly offensive.

Fortunately, in the case of oil well pump drives, the pulley speeds are relatively slow and pulley diameters are relatively large so that the effect of centrifugal force is not so serious as in most other classes of power transmision by belt. Its effect is, however, by no means negligible and it must be borne in mind as a factor in the problem of belt selection.




### Power Losses

Another source of power loss in belted drives is occasioned by what is known as windage. This phenomenon consists in the trapping of air under the belt as it rides on to the pulley. The result is impairment of the adhesion of belt to pulley and consequent loss of power through slippage. This condition is more pronounced in the case of high speed drives than with the slower moving oil field drive but it exists in the latter case nevertheless, unless the construction of the belt obviates it.

Tabulating these losses with a concurrent statement of the physical properties of belting material which enables their being held to the irreducible minimum affords one good basis for the rational examination and selection of belting. Such a tabulation follows:

*Creepage* being proportional to the elastic elongation (perfect recovery after stressing), it is evident that such elongation must be a minimum if creepage losses are to be a minimum.

*Slippage* being proportional among other things to the inelastic elongation of the belting material, as well as progressive in magnitude because such elongation is cumulative, it is evident that the initial inelastic elongation of the belt must be a minimum if the total slippage losses are to be a minimum.

*Slippage,* insofar as it is influenced by centrifugal force, is restricted in proportion inversely as the elastic elongation, whence it follows that the operating elongation must be a minimum if these losses are to be held to the minimum.

*Slippage,* insofar as it is influenced by the frictional surface of the belt, is proportional inversely as the coefficient of friction of that surface (inadequate tension presumed), hence that coefficient of friction should be a maximum if slippage

losses are to be a minimum under these conditions.

In the summary then, the best belting material will possess, among others, the following physical characteristics:

1. Minimum initial inelastic elongation.
2. Minimum operating elastic elongation.
3. Maximum coefficient of friction.

### Stresses and Structural Properties

The principal destructive forces which are constantly at work on functioning belt are:

Tension;
Centrifugal force;
Flexure;
Longitudinal shear (inter-ply bootlegging);
Transverse shear (cross ply cracking);
Surface friction—its effects;
Combinations of the above;
Diagonal and elemental true stresses.

The first of these, *tension,* requires of the belt only that it be adequately strong to support the maximum load.

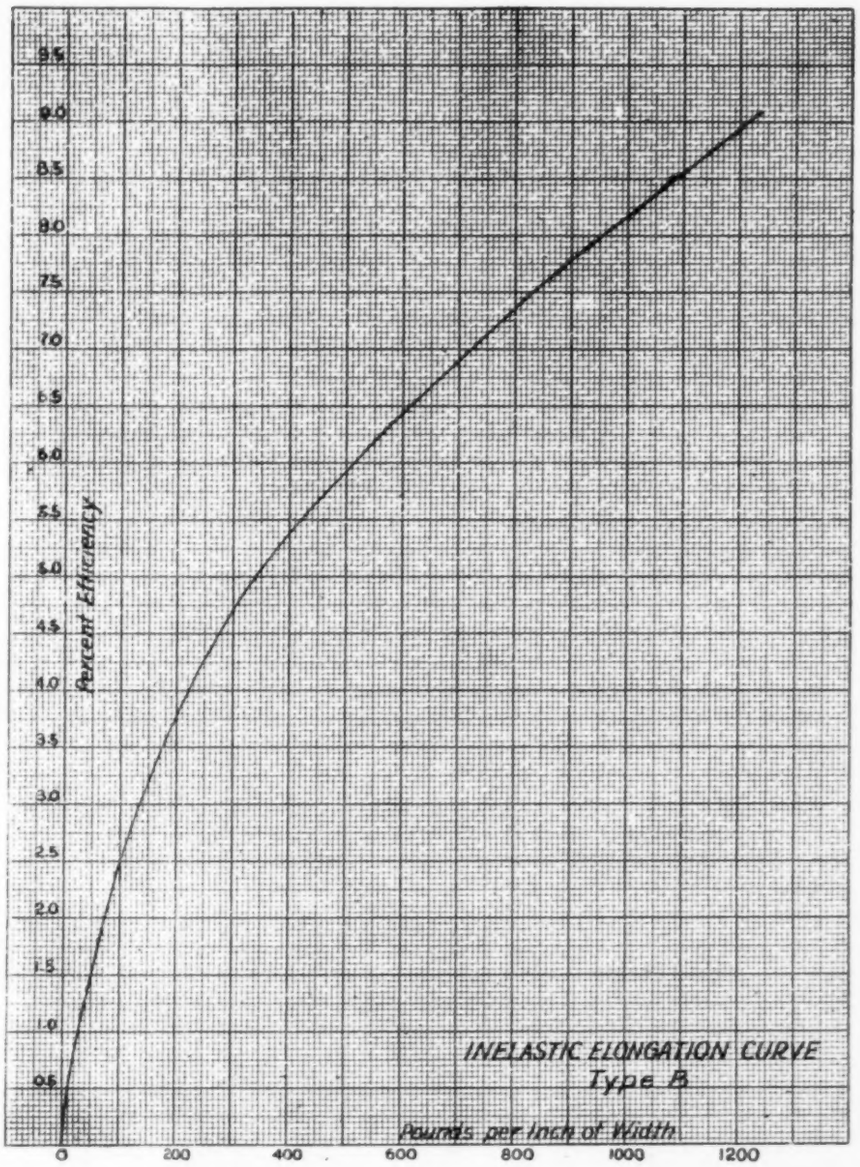
The second, *centrifugal force,* should influence the thickness of the belt, because centrifugal force being proportional to the revolving mass (for any given speed and radius), the thinner the belt of given width, the less will be the centrifugal force.

The third, *flexure,* also should influence the thickness of the belt because the maximum fiber stress is directly proportional to the thickness of the flexed material.

The fourth, *longitudinal shear,* tends to promote motion between adjacent plies, real or imaginary, depending upon whether the belt is of woven or of ply construction, and so to separate the plies or destroy the weave. Stitching may increase the belt's capacity to resist these forces. Maximum longitudinal shear is proportional to the thickness of the belt.

The fifth, *transverse shear,* results from the stretching of a belt over a protuberance such as a nail head, lug or projection on the face of a wooden band wheel, or a lumpy accumulation of rubber on a metal pulley. This condition is more common in oil field drives than is generally realized. It is simulated in a minor degree, moreover, by the necessary use of crowned pulleys. The requirement is a belt having duck or weave of sufficient transverse flexibility to ride over such protuberances without cracking or rupturing. Such failure would not likely be apparent at all in a rubber covered belt and yet it would portend a premature failure of the belt.

The sixth, *surface friction,* induces a condition somewhat analogous to longitudinal shear, because in combination with adhesion, it causes the surface particles of the belt to resist being pulled away from the pulley as the belt rides off. This lagging of the transmission surface behind the overlying body of the belt results in some very severe stresses which often cause the surfacing material to disintegrate or to peel off from the belt. A belt whose transmission surface is structurally integral with the body of the material is better adapted to long resist this destructive tendency than in one which has been given a special "friction surface."




From the consideration immediately foregoing, it appears that the best belting would possess the following miscellaneous properties in addition to those previously enumerated:

1. Tensile strength adequate to the intended load, suitable safety factor granted.
2. Minimum thickness consistent with adequate strength.
3. Transverse, or cross-ply flexibility.
4. Transmission surface structurally integral with the belting material.

The characteristics here mentioned, as well as those previously discussed, are of prime importance to the operation of any belting material intended for oil field service. They do not, however, represent all the properties about which accurate knowledge should be at hand before final standardization on any make is made. This will be made clear in another paragraph under the heading, "Projected Investigations."

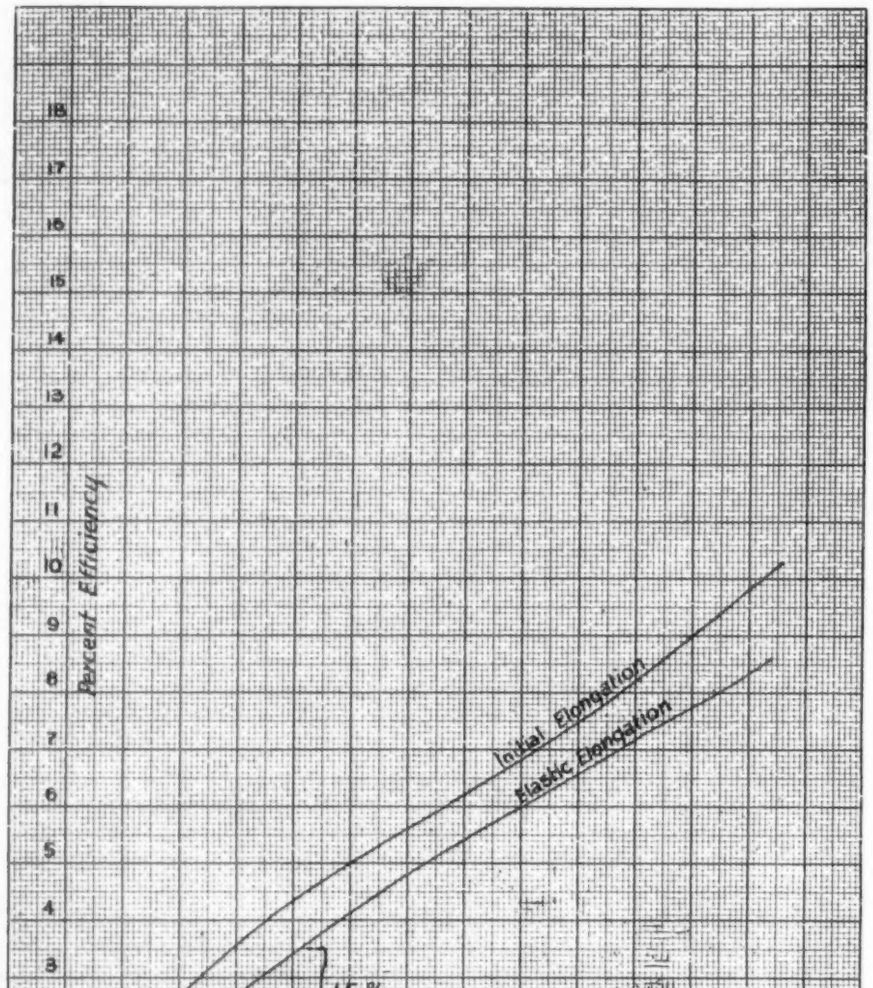
These properties, however, constitute the basis of the investigation here reported and it is thought that the information concerning them which has been acquired and compiled in result of tests and analyses, amply justifies a tentaive standardization on the belting materials recommended.

### Projected Investigations

*Fatigue—*

It is not sufficient merely to know that a belt possesses satisfactory elastic properties at the time it is examined. It is also necessary to know how long it will continue to possess those characteristics after it is put in service.

Structural fatigue affects belting as surely as it does any other material and it is entirely possible that a belt which appears to be inferior in the light of its early elastic properties, may improve and deliver longer efficient service than some other which originally appears to be its superior. Full knowledge of the repetitive stress endurance capacity of belting is equally as important as like knowledge of the tensile elastic properties. In fact the two are so closely inter-related that




they should be simultaneously considered.

Theoretically, the fatigue endurance limit of a simple material is the maximum unit stress which may be repetitively applied to that material for an indefinitely great number of times, without causing any apparent structural damage. Strictly, this definition could not be applied to belting because a belt is a structure rather than a simple material and moreover, it is certain that no belt can indefinitely withstand the ordinary and necessary working stresses of present practice, so that even granting an endurance limit according to definition, it has already been exceeded as soon as a belt is installed.

This conception of fatigue endurance must be revised if we are to have a workable measure of belt life. It seems logical and sufficient to the purpose to regard the endurance limit of belting as a function of the working load; that is, the number of cyclic applications of a given maximum load which a belt can withstand before its elastic efficiency breaks dawn. Thus any belt would have as many endurance limits as there are given loads, and this is precisely true in practice—the greater the load, the shorter the life of the belt.

An hypothetical endurance curve for belting is here submitted which clearly illustrates the practical application of this principle. Maximum loads are plotted as abcissae against cycles of stress at 100 per cent elastic efficiency, as ordinates. It is obvious that the true curve for any belt would lie asymptotic to the axis of ordinates at infinitesimal load and that it would decline to the right with increasing loads. Hence, the form of the curve is substantially correct as drawn. Its exact location must be determined for each belt by test and that is the purpose of the study now projected.

Everyone who has ever confronted the problem of rational belt selection will recognize the value of a set of reliable fatigue curves which are based upon the conception above set forth, for it is common knowledge that no belt is fit for service either before attaining or after losing perfect elasticity. From such curves it would be possible to tell how long any given belt might be expected to function with full efficiency under any given condition of loading.

*Friction—*

Tests to determine accurately the coefficients of static friction, slip impending, for all makes of oil field belting are now underway and much data has been compiled. No report of this investigation will be forthcoming, however, until the work has been completed and the results studied.

This investigation is based upon the demonstrable contention that the tractive force exerted by a belt on a pulley is the final measure of transmissivity for any given set of conditions at a given time. The force itself is simple enough but the influence which determine its magnitude are many and complex and all of them must be known before a predictive analysis of the transmissivity of any belt can be made.

If continuous perfect elasticity be assumed to obtain throughout the economic life of a belt, according to the principles of the hypothetical endurance curves just discussed, the problem of transmissivity narrows down to the consideration only of the magnitude and invariability of the coefficient of friction. The dual consideration is important because there is often a material decline in the coefficient of friction as the surface of the belt wears down.

## General Discussion of Tests

*Apparatus and Conditions—*

A 100,000 pound capacity Tinius Olson tension and compression testing machine was used in these tests.

Specially machined Richle type clamping jaws, made to accommodate belt specimens of 10-inch width were employed.

The machine was operated at a speed of jaw separation of one inch per minute.

All specimens of belting were cut to a length of 20 inches.

A gage length selected was eight inches.

All measurements were taken in hundredths of an inch.

Temperature and humidity conditions were substantially in accord with the recommendations of the A. P. I.

*Location of Laboratory—*

All tests were made in the material testing laboratory of Rice Institute at Houston, Texas.

*Testing Personnel—*

Only the regular laboratory technicians of Rice Institute took part in the actual testing operations.

*Analysis of Test Results—*

Upon receipt of test data from the laboratory of Rice Institute, the engineer in charge of the belting investigation personally conducted the studies necessary to learn the practical import of those data, and directed preparation of graphical charts depictive thereof, insofar as the information was suceptible of graphical presentation.

*Results of Tests—*

Having at hand reliable information as to the initial elongation and the initial

recovery of each specimen of belting during application and release of loads (which were applied in increments of 200 pounds per inch of width for the first two applications and in increments of 400 pounds per inch of width thereafter), and having like information as to the subsequent elongation and recovery of the same specimens under loads of lesser magnitude than those first applied, the following pertinent facts became apparent. Note that all belts tested were of six-ply or equivalent construction.

1. No new belt of any type of construction possesses satisfactory elasticity even under very light loads.

2. The permanent set, or inelastic elongation is proportional to the load applied, at least for values above 100 pounds per inch width.

3. Following any given load above 200 pounds per inch width nearly all belts acquire perfect elasticity over any range of subsequent loads below the maximum applied.

The foregoing results enabled the separation of initial elongation into its two component parts, elastic and inelastic elongation.

Curves depicting the two properties have been prepared and one set of charts shows both the initial and the elastic elongation characteristics of each type of belting. Since only the elastic elnogation persists in the case of a run-in and efficiently operating belt, these charts show by striking contrast how absurd it would be to attempt the selection of belting on the basis of initial elongation and in the absence of accurate knowledge concerning its most important component.

These elastic elongation curves represent the pulsating stretch and complete recovery of the belt as it traverses from the tight to the slack side of the drive. If the tension differential between these sides is determined and marked off on the appropriate chart, the amount of the incidental elastic elongation is readily found by measuring the ordinate distance between the two points so marked off on the curve. Since elastic elongation measures creepage precisely, the latter may be at once calculated as soon as the former is determined. Obviously, the best belt from this standpoint would have a low-lying elastic elongation curve of minimum slope. This consideration should have prominence in the selection of belting.

The inelastic elongation curves show directly what amount of material must be ultimately cut from each type of belt intended to operate under a given load before that belt can possibly attain perfect elasticity; in other words, before it can perform efficiently.

This disputes the logic of the customary practice, often recommended by manufacturers, of cutting a specified amount from a new belt regardless of the load under which that belt is expected to operate.

It is evident, in the light of these curves, that if a length equal to the inelastic elongation corresponding to the maximum service load were cut from a new belt, and if that belt were then carefully installed by means of a belt stretcher, it would never again have to be cut and taken up.

In order to show the nature of change in elastic properties of new belting progressively stressed in the manner previously outlined, the ratio of recovery to elongation for each cycle of load application was computed. This ratio was expressed as a percentage quantum and called elastic efficiency. These data were plotted in the form of curves representing elastic efficiency in relation to load. Obviously, the elastic efficiency of a finally run-in belt would be 100 per cent.

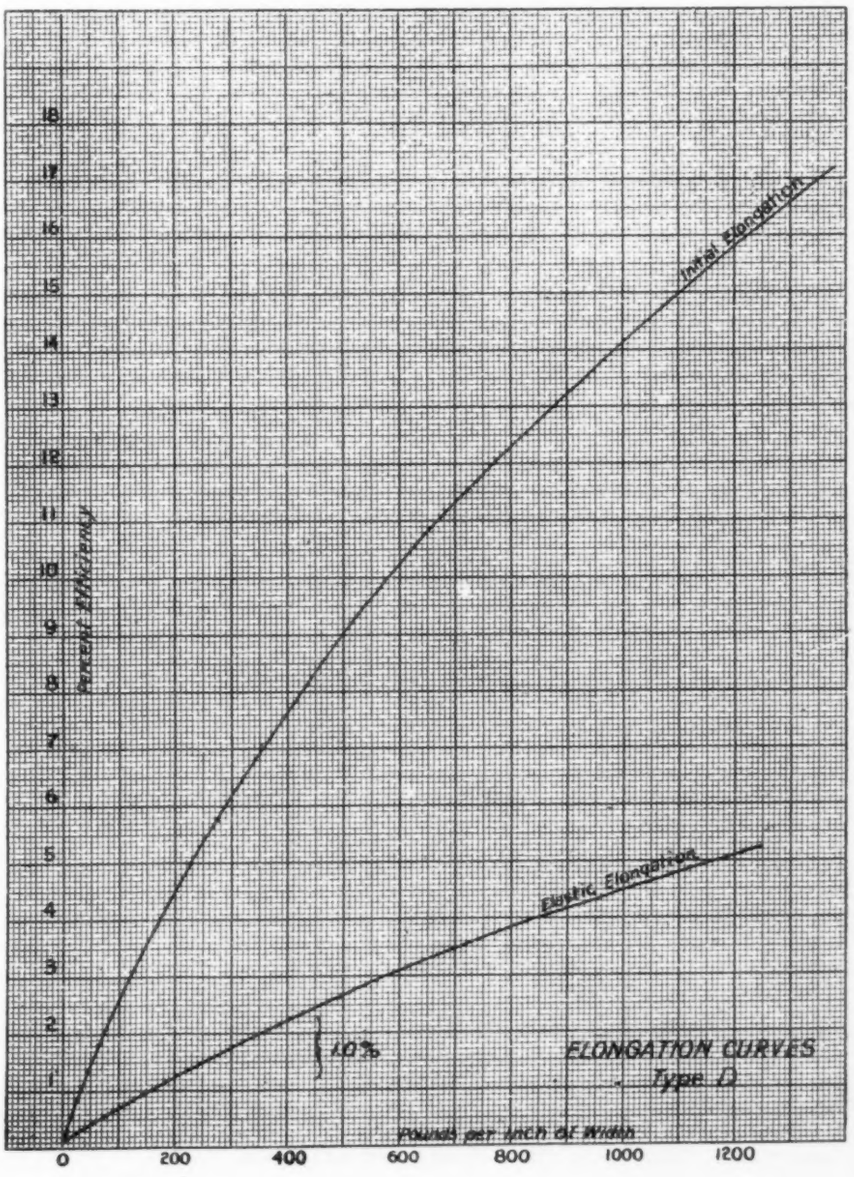
The initial elastic efficiencies of the belts tested varied between a low limit of 31 per cent and a high limit of 79 per cent under loads of 200 pounds per inch of width. The corresponding initial elongations, 3.62 per cent and 3.5 per cent accompanied respectively, the highest and lowest initial efficiency.

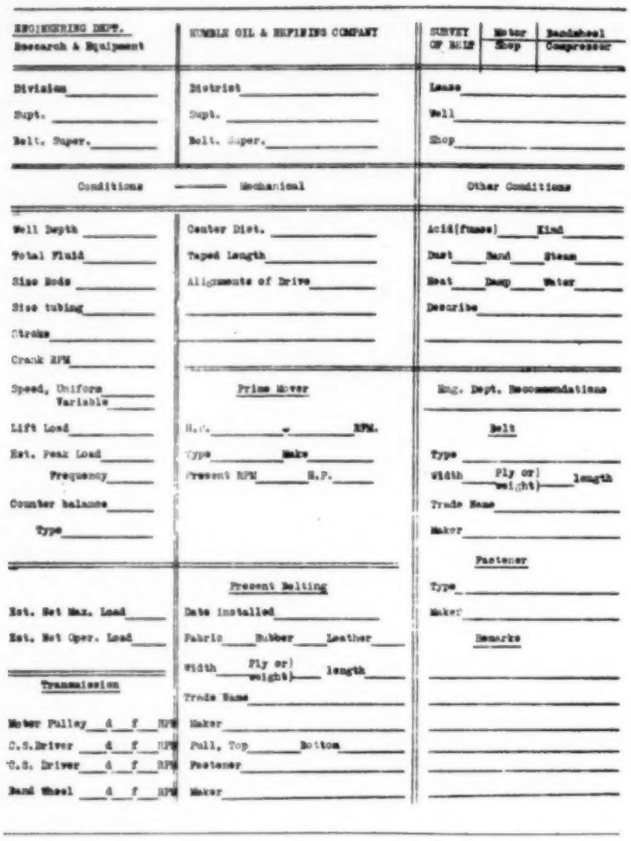
The lowest initial elongation did not, however, accompany the highest initial efficiency and the greatest elongation did not result in the lowest efficiency. For example, one make of belting showed but 1.25 per cent elongation for an efficiency of 60 per cent, while another make showed over 6.1 per cent elongation and yet had an efficiency of 65 per cent.

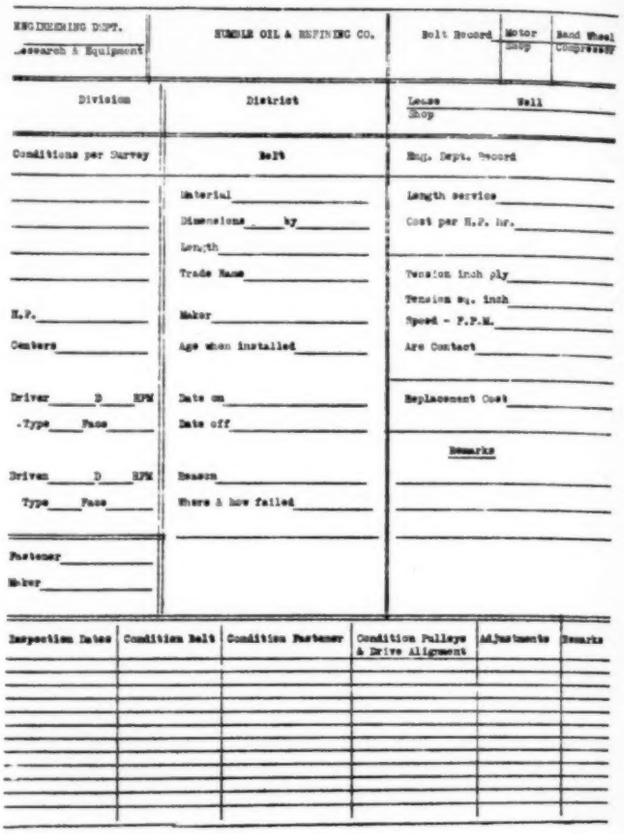
The reason for these apparent paradoxes lies in the differences of the inelastic elongation components of the initial elongations. This comparison again reveals the danger of belt selection on the basis of initial properties.

It will be noted that most of these curves become horizontal after a given load and then immediately begin to slope back downward. This seems to indicate a well defined region of elastic failure for such materials.

The curves of two other types continue to ascend throughout the entire range of the tests, but is would be a mistake to conclude that such belts necessarily are better than those which show a definite failure. These belts whose curves do not decline are of the rubber or rubber covered type and it is almost beyond doubt that it is principally the elasticity of the rubber which is reflected at the higher loads and that the duck has actually failed elastically at about the same load




ENGINEERING DEPT. Research & Equipment
HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY
SURVEY OF BELTS — Motor Shop — Bandwheel Compressor
Division / District / Lease
Supt. / Supt. / Well
Belt. Super. / Belt. Super. / Shop
Conditions — Mechanical
Well Depth / Center Dist. / Acid(Fumes) Kind
Total Fluid / Taped Length / Dust Sand Steam
Size Rods / Alignments of Drive / Heat Damp Water
Size tubing / Describe
Stroke
Crank RPM
Speed, Uniform Variable
Lift Load
Est. Peak Load
Frequency
Counter balance
Type
Prime Mover
H.P. RPM.
Type Make
Present RPM H.P.
Eng. Dept. Recommendations
Belt
Type
Width Fly or weight length
Trade Name
Maker
Fastener
Type
Maker
Remarks
Present Belting
Est. Net Max. Load
Est. Net Oper. Load
Date installed
Fabric Rubber Leather
Width Fly or weight length
Trade Name
Maker
Full, Top Bottom
Fastener
Maker
Transmission
Motor Pulley D F RPM
C.S.Driver D F RPM
C.S. Driver D F RPM
Band Wheel D F RPM


ENGINEERING DEPT. Research & Equipment
HUMBLE OIL & REFINING CO.
Belt Record — Motor Shop — Band Wheel Compressor
Division / District / Lease Well Shop
Conditions per Survey / Belt / Engr. Dept. Record
Material / Length service
Dimensions by / Cost per H.P. hr.
Length
Trade Name / Tension inch ply
Tension sq. inch
H.P. / Maker / Speed - F.P.M.
Centers / Age when installed / Arc Contact
Driver D RPM / Date on / Replacement Cost
Type Face / Date off
Driven D RPM / Reason / Remarks
Type Face / Where & how failed
Fastener
Maker
Inspection Dates | Condition Belt | Condition Fastener | Condition Pulleys & Drive Alignment | Adjustments | Remarks

which caused failure of the plain duck belts.

In the cases of some belts tested, it was observed that after initial stressing and upon release of load, two stages of recovery took place. The first comprising almost the complete amount and of such rapidity as to be immeasurable in point of time, while the latter stage was extremely slight in amount and in the nature of a sluggish creeping-back over a long period of time.

This latter stage was not considered important since it would have no opportunity of being exercised in the case of an operating belt whose transition from tight to slack side is rapid and which is never free of stress even in the slack side. Moreover, for subsequent loads below the initial maximum this second stage of sluggish recovery was not apparent in any measurable degree.

## Belting Practice

*Fasteners—*

The commonest and the most inexcusable mal-practice in the use of belting in the oil fields is that of abruptly bending up the ends of belt and so fastening them with clamps and bolts to make the joint. This permanently injures the material at the bends and also causes the joint to pound the pulley when the belt is in operation.

Moreover, a periodic relative stress is caused by the rigid joint riding on and off the crowned pulley, for ahead of the clamp, the belt conforms to the shape of the pulley in both directions of curvature, whereas when the clamp rides on the outer edges of the belt are pulled up out of contact and relative stress is induced, obviously, the belt is also held out of contact in the circumferential direction, for a considerable distance on both sides of the clamp. The result is a serious reduction of contact area.

Hinge fasteners are now available and these allow a much higher degree of conformity to pulley shape beside obviating any necessity of bending the belt ends. Such fasteners may be installed as rapidly as is the rigid clamp. They are slightly more expensive but their use will ensure better service and longer belt life to such an extent as to render the slight excess of cost immaterial.

*Installation and Maintenance—*

It is just as important that good belts be properly installed and run-in as it is to buy good belts in the first place.

It is equally important that the drives be properly designed, erected and maintained so that the belts may have the opportunity of delivering their full service.

These are engineering functions and they should not be entrusted to the ordinary run of field men whose knowledge of belting and of proper belting practice is necessarily very limited. The only possible means of assuring maximum economy of belt costs and maximum service from bolted drives, is to place a competent engineer in a supervisory capacity over such matters.

He should be given assistants in each production district whose duty it would be to make all belt installations as well as to maintain all belted drives in precise alignment and good repair. The supervisor then should make periodic personal surveys to check the conditions of all belts and drives.

Accurate records of these surveys should be made and an additional running record of the service of each belt and drive should be kept by the district assistants. Two forms for such records are here submitted. The data which they elicit would be of tremendous value in many ways. Faulty drives would be detected in time to save ruination of expensive belts; shutdowns on account of belt or drive troubles would be minimized; inferior belts would be shown up and replaced with good ones; conservation of equipment would be encouraged; operating efficiencies would be increased, and precise service cost data would be readily at hand.

These record forms follow superficially the control system in use by the Du Pont-De Nemours Company.

## General Summary

The requisite characteristics of good transmission belting include:

1. Adequate tensile strength.
2. Minimum thickness consistent with adequate strength.
3. Low initial inelastic elongation.
4. Low operating elastic elongation.
5. High fatigue endurance at perfect elastic efficiency.
6. High and practically invariable coefficient of friction.
7. Transmission surface integral with body of belt, or structurally equivalent.

The prerequisites of satisfactory field service, once good belting is selected are:

1. Precise and permanently rigid alignment of pulleys and other elements of the belted drive.
2. Proper installation of belt, including

(a) Cutting from the taped length of belt an amount equal to the total inelastic stretch known to accompany the maximum service load.

(b) Careful stretching of belt in place by means of approved belt stretcher.

(c) Use of hinged, or other fastener, which permits of making accurate butt joint.

3. Constant observation of early operation of new belt.

4. Periodic inspection and adjustment of belt and all elements of the drive.

5. Keeping of accurate record of installation, inspection and maintenance of all drives.

6. Centralized responsibility for, and supervision over, all belted drives.

The elastic elongation charts here reproduced indicate the manner of determining comparative values of creepage losses. Such losses accompanying the belt marked "Type C" would be 50 per cent greater than for "Type D" over the same range of loads.

The inelastic elongation curve shows how this property increase steadily with the load and indicates the amount of material which ultimately must be cut from the belt of "Type B" in order to bring it to a state of perfect elasticity under any given load.

The initial efficiency curve of "Type A" shows the rate of increase of the ratio of recovery to elongation as the load is increased. The crest of the curve indicates elastic failure of the material.

The hypothetical endurance curve indicates the form in which the results of investigation of that subject will be presented. The endurance limit is here taken as the number of stress repetitions of various magnitudes which the material can withstand without loss of elastic efficiency.

# CULLED FROM THE NEWS

**By Kent Ridley**

Despite all that has been said in depreciation of it, home still is a place where you don't have to lock the bath room if you sing loud.

* * *

Advocates of farm relief say that the value of farms and farm products have decreased thirty billion dollars in six years. From this total should be deducted the value of acreage added to golf courses during the period, and bear in mind that the loss in value of products was not registered with the consumer.

* * *

The government reports that radio reception has improved, but judging from what we hear through a neighbor's set, something still needs to be done about the sending.

* * *

To commemorate important events as they occur, a stamp should be issued this year with Noah's picture and inscribed Seminole—Mississippi.

* * *

The Fordson Tractor is a well known implement, but the Ford de-Tractor has been getting a whole lot more notice lately.

* * *

The newspapers got terribly excited because two Standards are playing with the Soviet and one won't, and think it is a family row developing. Why go over to Europe to find a scrap like that when so much is going on between the three of them in Texas and Oklahoma?

* * *

At least one thing has been learned. If the supply of petroleum ever shows symptoms of playing out it will only be necessary to start a movement to curtail production and then there will be plenty.

* * *

A decision favoring the oil companies after a lengthy trial at Corsicana recently establishes the fact that collecting damages from operators for salt water in creeks is not a dependable source of income for the farmers of Central Texas.

It is perfectly all right for the president of these United States, being the titular head of a free country, to put on all that Western rigging, but for the sake of the dignity of the government and the regard we all feel for it, we do wish he would quit letting them put his picture in the news reels.

* * *

Texas conservation authorities are concerned over gas being burned for carbon black after piping across the State line when such burning would not be permitted in the State. A fine point of law is that gas in a well is a natural resource, but in a pipe it is a public utility. Carbon black is essential to the manufacture of automobile tires. Suppose Texas legislation should rule that cotton produced in that State should not be used in casings?

* * *

Oil tanker tonnage through the Panama Canal, according to official reports for May, constitute 29.4 per cent of total traffic for the month, and an increase of only 1 per cent over the same month in 1926. The movement was 115 tankers which paid the canal $582,549.72. That's lifting cost.

* * *

A Russian scientist proposes that the brains of great people should be preserved in a museum for the delectation of future generations. Rumor persists that both are becoming rare, especially in Russia.

* * *

B. Peters, chief scout for the Standard of Louisiana at Shreveport, sets us straight on a misstatement made on this page recently with reference to the relative peaks of Seminole and Smackover. The record of 456,114 barrels for Seminole on July 11 was compared with the daily average of Smackover—454,135 barrels—for the week ending June 5, 1925. The peak of Smackover production was 473,820 barrels on May 26, 1925. Turn about is fair play, so now compare Smackover's one-day peak of 473,820 with Seminole's average last week of 493,850.

# Pearson Switch Has Production From Hunton Lime

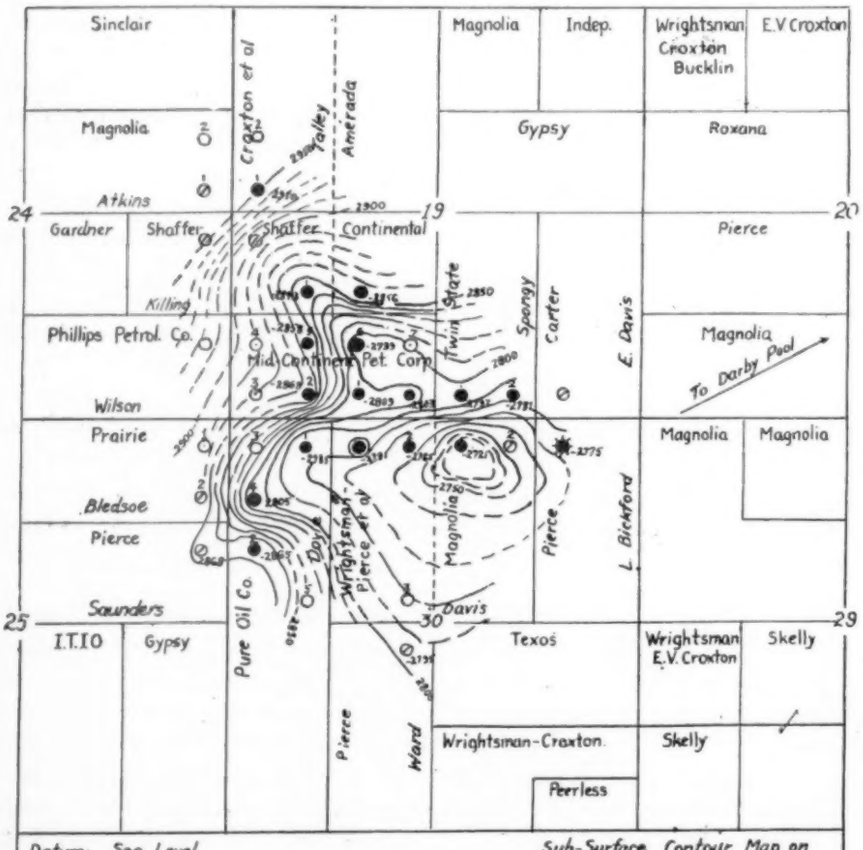
## Pottawatomie County area has two tests drilling which should test Wilcox sand within next few days

TULSA.—Pearson Switch pool, lying in section 30-7-4, Pottawatomie County, has production in section 19-7-4, a number of drilling operations in 24-7-3. This pool is producing from the Hunton lime, but two operations are under way which, within the next few days should penetrate the Wilcox sand and determine its productivity in this section. If the Wilcox is productive here, the Pearson Switch pool will be the scene of much greater activity and the 23 operations to date in this pool will be rapidly increased. The two wells drilling to the Wilcox here are Pierce Petroleum Corporation's Ward 1, in section 30-7-4, which is drilling at 4365 feet, and the Twin State Spangy 1, in section 19-7-4, drilling at 4312 feet.

Fifteen wells in the Hunton lime at Pearson Switch are producing an average of 7500 barrels of oil daily. The best wells in the pool are those of the Pierce Petroleum Corporation, Davis 1, a 1000-barrel well, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation Doyle 6, producing 1200 barrels, and Continental Oil Company's Phillips 1, a 1320-barrel producer.

**PEARSON SWITCH WELL RECORD**

| Operator, Farm— | Elev. | Top Lime | T.D. | I.P. Pres. | prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce—T. J. Davis 1 | 973 | 3,757 | 3,788 | 1,900 | 955 |
| Pierce—T. J. Davis 2 | 941 | 3,706 | 3,793 | 75 swbd. | .... |
| Pierce—Bickford 1 | 970 | 3,749 | 3,767 | 100/40M | .... |
| Pierce—O. J. Davis 1 | 1,019 | 3,887 | 3,900 | drlg. | .... |
| Pierce—Ward 1 | 964 | 3,761 | 4,365 | drlg. | .... |
| Prairie—Bledsoe 2 | 1,021 | .... | 3,905 | drlg. | .... |
| Magnolia—T. J. Davis 1 | 924 | 3,645 | .... | .... | .... |
| Magnolia—Atkins 1 | 948 | .... | 1,180 | drlg. | .... |
| Pure—Doyle 1 | 1,005 | 3,790 | 3,859 | 571 | 435 |
| Pure—Doyle 2 | 1,006 | 3,871 | 3,951 | 180 | 100 |
| Pure—Doyle 4 | 1,033 | 3,838 | 3,910 | 310 | .... |
| Mid-Cont—Doyle 1 | 984 | 3,797 | 3,844 | 1,740 | .... |
| Mid-Cont—Doyle 2 | 977 | 3,845 | 3,878 | .... | .... |
| Mid-Cont—Doyle 5 | 966 | 3,824 | 3,882 | 300 | 300 |
| Mid-Cont—Doyle 6 | 944 | 3,743 | 3,796 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Mid-Cont—Doyle 8 | 935 | 3,738 | 3,780 | .... | 150 |
| Twin State—Spangy 1 | 923 | 3,720 | 4,312 | 235 | drlg. |
| Twin State—Spangy 2 | 939 | 3,720 | 3,770 | 600 | 585 |
| Shaffer—Phillips 1 | 954 | 3,797 | 3,927 | .... | 30 |
| Shaffer—Phillips 2 | 919 | 3,780(?) | 3,864 | 70 | drlg. |
| Shaffer—Killing 1 | 959 | 3,770(?) | 3,817 | drlg. | .... |
| Cont'l—Phillips 1 | 920 | 3,776 | 3,795 | 1,350 | 1,320 |
| Croxton—Talley 1 | 910 | 3,860 | 3,910 | .... | prod. |
| 15 Wells making | | | | | 7,605 bbls |




The accompanying map of this district shows the extent of the activity in the Pearson Switch area to date. The accompanying table is a record of Pearson Switch drilling operations—the log records of completed wells and drilling tests up to July 25.

## Core Test Near Yorba

Los Angeles. — The Petroleum Securities Company has located a wildcat well on section 25-3-9, near Yorba, and has let the contract to the Stone Drill Corporation for a core test of the structure. The well will be located less than one-fourth of a mile from the Standard Oil Company's Kraemer 1 deep test.

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Cheyenne, Wyo.—Board of Equalization has no intention of pressing question as to whether federal and state royalties on oil and gas should be taxed this year. Board planned to enter an amicable suit with the operators, submitting the question to the Wyoming State Supreme court on an agreed statement of facts. The oil companies refused to enter such a suit, and rather than tie up the royalties which are needed in state expenses, the Board of Equalization will not press such suits this year.

# Fields Extended as Seminole Output Continues Upward

## Area has 417 active wells which is only four less than a week ago; half million barrel production mark passed

TULSA—The Greater Seminole area established another new peak of production when at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, July 26, the districts comprising that area reported production of 514,804 barrels during the preceding 24 hours.

Little River produced 11,723 barrels; Bowlegs, 185,696; Earlsboro, still leading the district, had 196,986 barrels; Seminole City produced 88,322, and Searight reported 32,077 barrels.

The 500,000 barrel mark was first passed during the 24 hours and ended Sunday, July 24, at 7 a. m., when the production climbed to 501,557 barrels.

Through the continued productivity of the east side of the Earlsboro pool, and the successful establishment of an undefined northwest extension, this field has ascended to first place in volume of production, and now comes news of a three-quarter mile extension of the Wilcox pay carrying the Earlsboro sector to the northeast toward Searight. The Twin State Oil Company drilled in its well in the southeast corner of the northeast of the southeast of section 2-9-5, three-quarters of a mile north of Wilcox production, securing an initial flow of 3407 barrels during the first 22 hours, from sand 4323 to 4340 feet. Some 20 to 25 wells were started drilling before the Twin State well found the Wilcox production in this area, and it is very likely that a number more will start for the big production zone now that the extension has shown up so handsomely. This completion forms an important link in the trend of development toward the Searight pool northeast of Earlsboro. It is generally conceded that section 1-9-5, east of section 2, which now has new Wilcox production, should be rich in Wilcox sand production, and it is practically assured now that section 1 will get active play.

The northwest extension of the Earlsboro pool is being rapidly developed and a number of big Wilcox wells are expected to be completed in sections 4 and 5, of 9-5, in the next few weeks. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company drilled in its No. 1 in the northwest corner of 10-9-5, offsetting the Independent-Margay's big well in the southeast corner of 4-9-5, and secured a flow of 2865 barrels in 17 hours from the Wilcox encountered at 4285 feet, drilling the well on down to 4303 feet.

The Amerada Petroleum Corporation has two more wells on its Cowden lease in section 4-9-5. No. 4 was brought in and shot with 25 quarts, resulting in production of 2490 barrels. The sand depth here is 4292 to 4313 feet. Amerada's Cowden 5 in the same section was brought in to produce about 2400 barrels.

Barnsdall Oil Company, in its Gibson 2, in section 9-9-5, topped the sand at 4305 feet with a show of oil and seven million cubic feet of gas.

In the eastern part of the Earlsboro pool Barnsdall Oil Company completed its D. Davis 2, section 11-9-5, producing 3363 barrels, from a depth of 4307 to 4318 feet. Prairie Oil & Gas Company, in the same section, completed its Stidham 1, flowing 2725 barrels from 4354-4364 feet. With such wells as these being brought in every week in the east, northwest and northeast sections of the Earlsboro pool, and with very many wells drilling in the area to the Wilcox zone, the field may be expected to maintain its leading position in daily production figures.

### Bowlegs

Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Company in its No. 1 in section 3-8-6 reports 1200 feet of oil in the hole at a depth of 4293-4300 feet. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company in bringing in its Templeton 1 in 12-8-6, three-quarters of a mile northeast of production, shot the well twice, each time with 15 quarts, with the result that production was increased to 90 barrels hourly. The Texas Company in its Reed 9, section 14-8-6, at a depth of 4270 to 4278 feet, reports 2000 feet of oil in the hole. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company completed its Livingston 4, in 14-8-6, at 3999-4024 feet, and secured a flow of 675 barrels. Prairie Oil & Gas Company reports a show of oil in Whitney 3, section 23-8-6 at 4352 feet.

The Little River pool is attracting lots of attention, and while at the end of last week there were 23 locations, rigs and drilling wells at Little River which were authorized to go ahead, it has developed that 18 more would be forced to start operations as a result of the 23 permitted.

## SEMINOLE DISTRICT PRODUCTION

**24 Hours Ending 7 a. m., July 25**

### SEMINOLE CITY FIELD

| Company, Lease, Location— | Prod. |
|---|---|
| **Amerada Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Fixico, 23-9-6 | 1,731 |
| Killingsworth, 23-9-6 | 463 |
| Rentie, 23-9-6 | 1,214 |
| Total | 3,408 |
| **Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.—** | |
| N. Cudjo, 35-9-6 | 725 |
| **Barnsdall Corp.—** | |
| Carter, 24-9-6 | 3,886 |
| Henry, 14-9-6 | 645 |
| Jones, 34-9-6 | 1,460 |
| Total | 5,991 |
| **Carter Oil Co.—** | .. |
| B. Carter, 24-9-6 | 245 |
| F. Carter, 23-9-6 | 350 |
| J. Carter, 4-9-6 | 70 |
| F. Cudjo, 35-9-6 | 1,350 |
| W. Cudjo, 34-9-6 | 255 |
| Gilliland, 27-9-6 | 200 |
| W. Grisso, 23-9-6 | 1,220 |
| G. Killing, 14-9-6 | 2,060 |
| M. Killing, 23-9-6 | 11,400 |
| F. Knapp, 13-9-6 | 1,315 |
| Lukes, 27-9-6 | 1,120 |
| Ponder, 34-9-6 | 245 |
| Simpson, 35-9-6 | 295 |
| Strothers, 34-9-6 | 3,075 |
| Vierson, 23-9-6 | 545 |
| Total | 28,745 |
| **Empire Oil & Ref. Co.—** | |
| Gross, 25-9-6 | 1,895 |
| Wilson, 34-9-5 | 722 |
| Total | 2,617 |
| **Gypsy Oil Co.—** | |
| Butler, 35-9-6 | 815 |
| Carter, 24-9-6 | 1,805 |
| T. Cudjo, 34-9-6 | 959 |
| Fixico, 25-9-6 | 205 |
| Harjo, 25-9-6 | 1,625 |
| Wolfe, 26-9-6 | 789 |
| Total | 6,198 |
| **Indep. Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| P. Fixico, 25-9-6 | 370 |
| Harjo, 25-9-6 | 1,018 |
| Total | 1,388 |
| **Independent & R. F. Garland—** | |
| T. Fixico, 26-9-6 | 637 |
| **Independent & Inter Ocean—** | |
| Jones, 26-9-6 | 634 |
| **I. T. I. O. Co.—** | |
| Bowlegs, 26-9-6 | 3,829 |
| Goodin, 23-9-6 | 511 |
| Harjo, 23-9-6 | 791 |
| James, 24-9-6 | 1,039 |
| Reed, 24-9-6 | 48 |
| Total | 6,218 |
| **Kingwood Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Harjo, 22-9-6 | 1,721 |
| **Magnolia Pet. Co.—** | |
| Franks, 25-9-6 | 1,312 |
| **Mid-Continent Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Rentie, 14-9-6 | 1,725 |
| Tayoche, 24-9-6 | 400 |
| Total | 2,125 |
| **Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Presley, 3-8-6 | 20 |
| Wilkins, 25-9-6 | 669 |
| Total | 689 |
| **McCullough & Phil-Mack—** | |
| Butler, 35-9-6 | 4,320 |

# Seminole District Production (Continued)

| Company, Lease, Location— | Prod. |
|---|---|
| **Phillips—** | |
| Strothers, 27-9-6 | 452 |
| **Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Gross, 25-9-6 | 140 |
| Mason, 36-9-6 | 1,052 |
| Strothers, 27-9-6 | 1,835 |
| Spencer, 13-9-6 | 20 |
| Total | 3,047 |
| **Pure Oil Co.—** | |
| Strothers "A", 26-9-6 | 2,616 |
| Strothers "B", 36-9-6 | 3,748 |
| Total | 6,364 |
| **Roxana Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Harber, 22-9-6 | 376 |
| Lasley, 22-9-6 | 50 |
| Total | 426 |
| **Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Carter, 13-9-6 | 15 |
| Cudjo "A", 35-9-6 | 1,510 |
| Cudjo "B", 35-9-6 | 560 |
| Grisso, 22-9-6 | 505 |
| Fixico, 23-9-6 | 595 |
| Total | 3,185 |
| **T. B. Slick, Inc.—** | |
| Cudjo, 35-9-6 | 1,190 |
| Franks, 35-9-6 | 1,312 |
| Giblet, 35-9-6 | 1,541 |
| Total | 4,043 |
| **Superior Oil Corp.—** | |
| Cudjo, 35-9-6 | 1,912 |
| **Texas Co.—** | |
| Mayhue, 14-9-6 | 290 |
| **Tidal Oil Co.—** | |
| Carter, 24-9-6 | 2,150 |
| Fixico, 26-9-6 | 940 |
| D. Harjo, 25-9-6 | 1,380 |
| T. Harjo, 23-9-6 | 235 |
| Mahardy, 24-9-6 | 1,085 |
| Tayoche | 595 |
| Total | 6,385 |
| **Turman Oil Co.—** | |
| Cudjo, 35-9-6 | 790 |
| Grisso, 35-9-6 | 384 |
| Jones, 34-9-6 | 1,479 |
| Total | 2,653 |
| Seminole Field Total | 94,214 |

## SEARIGHT FIELD

| | |
|---|---|
| **Carter Oil Co.—** | |
| Davis, 4-9-6 | 5,990 |
| Frazier, 3-9-6 | 6,420 |
| Kiker, 2-9-6 | 40 |
| Scott, 26-10-6 | 40 |
| Total | 12,490 |
| **Gypsy Oil Co.—** | |
| Cudjo, 4-9-6 | 292 |
| **Mid-Continent Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Davis, 33-10-6 | 1,800 |
| Grayson, 34-10-6 | 2,917 |
| Total | 4,717 |
| **Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Cannon, 33-10-8 | 20 |
| Carter, 10-9-6 | 10 |
| Houck, 33-10-5 | 15 |
| Kinkade, 33-10-6 | 2,460 |
| Weimer, 22-10-6 | 20 |
| Total | 2,525 |
| **Pure Oil Co.—** | |
| Aldridge, 3-9-6 | 4,425 |
| **Roxana Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Strothers, 3-9-6 | 1,797 |
| **Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Polly, 3-9-6 | 2,125 |
| **Twin State Oil Co.—** | |
| Jeming, 4-9-6 | 1,050 |
| **H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Gluck, 4-9-6 | 2,180 |
| Searight Field Total | 31,309 |

## BOWLEGS FIELD

| Company, Lease, Location— | Prod. |
|---|---|
| **Amerada Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Rascoe, 15-8-6 | 10,350 |
| **Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.—** | |
| Baker, 10-8-6 | 1,546 |
| Fleet, 23-8-6 | 2,244 |
| Grayson, 13-8-6 | 2,721 |
| Jones, 16-8-6 | 375 |
| Total | 6,886 |
| **Barnsdall Corp.—** | |
| McNac, 22-8-6 | 85 |
| Murrow, 11-8-6 | 945 |
| Total | 1,030 |
| **Carter Oil Co.—** | |
| Bowlegs, 15-8-6 | 3,570 |
| Harjoche, 14-8-6 | 4,430 |
| Hilly, 23-8-6 | 2,310 |
| McGeisey | 90 |
| Walker, 15-8-6 | 1,800 |
| Wise, 23-8-6 | 9,215 |
| Total | 21,415 |
| **Empire Gas & Fuel Co.—** | |
| Lacey, 14-8-6 | 4,004 |
| **Gypsy Oil Co.—** | |
| Brown, 33-8-6 | 90 |
| Wise, 23-8-6 | off |
| Walker, 15-8-6 | 3,710 |
| Total | 3,800 |
| **Independent-Marland—** | |
| Coker, 21-8-6 | 860 |
| **I. T. I. O. Co.—** | |
| Barnett, 24-8-6 | 3,534 |
| Billington, 22-8-6 | 2,513 |
| Bowlegs, 22-8-6 | 5,000 |
| Davis, 15-8-6 | 2,996 |
| Fay, 13-8-6 | 2,772 |
| Gofo th, 15-8-6 | 8,483 |
| Livingston, 15-8-6 | 17,135 |
| Walker, 15-8-6 | 8,184 |
| Wilmouth, 15-8-6 | 4,864 |
| Work, 24-8-6 | 1,350 |
| Youngblood, 24-8-6 | 1,781 |
| Total | 58,612 |
| **McCullough—** | |
| Bowlegs, 22-8-6 | 1,172 |
| **Mid-Continent Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Baker, 10-8-6 | 5,811 |
| Bowlegs, 22-8-6 | 380 |
| Hutka, 24-8-6 | 95 |
| Total | 6,286 |
| **Minnehoma Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Bowlegs, 15-8-6 | 2,787 |
| **Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Gahagan, 23-8-6 | 2,375 |
| Harber, 10-8-6 | 6,410 |
| Templeton, 12-8-6 | 1,435 |
| Whitney, 23-8-6 | 830 |
| Total | 11,050 |
| **Pure Oil Co.—** | |
| Reed, 14-8-6 | 21,259 |
| **Roxana Pet. Corp.—** | |
| Taylor, 16-8-6 | 4,655 |
| **Shaffer Oil & Ref. Co.—** | |
| Lacey, 14-8-6 | 3,096 |
| **Sinclair Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Adam, 22-8-6 | 15 |
| Bowlegs, 22-8-6 | 365 |
| Ellen, 11-8-6 | 1,800 |
| Harjo, 14-8-5 | 4,955 |
| C. Jones, 9-8-6 | 2,490 |
| Taylor, 10-8-6 | 1,823 |
| Walker | 5,730 |
| Total | 17,178 |
| **Texas Co.—** | |
| Reed, 14-8-6 | 8,790 |
| **Tidal Oil Co.—** | |
| Harjoche, 10-8-6 | 3,445 |
| **Twin State Oil—** | |
| Jones, 11-8-6 | 785 |
| Bowlegs Field Total | 187,460 |

## EARLSBORO FIELD

| Company, Lease, Location— | Prod. |
|---|---|
| **Amerada Pet. Corp.** | |
| Anderson, 15-9-5 | 5,280 |
| Cowden, 4-9-5 | 20,065 |
| Total | 25,345 |
| **Barnsdall Corp.—** | |
| Bruner, 2-9-5 | off |
| Cudjo, 14-9-5 | off |
| Davis, 11-9-5 | 379 |
| Gibson, 9-9-5 | 26 |
| Hearn, 15-9-5 | 12,274 |
| Pack, 10-9-5 | 1,050 |
| Peter, 10-9-5 | 2,300 |
| Sebolka, 15-9-5 | 3,557 |
| D. Smith, 15-9-5 | 121 |
| Sullivan, 10-9-5 | 602 |
| Wasutke, 12-9-5 | 3,080 |
| Total | 23,389 |
| **Carter Oil Co.—** | |
| Paine, 12-9-5 | 2,635 |
| **Continental Oil—** | |
| Hollins, 12-9-5 | 7,194 |
| **J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa—** | |
| Bryant, 9-9-5 | 12,900 |
| **Empire Oil & Ref. Co.—** | |
| Edmundson, 3-9-3 | 5,454 |
| Bore | 152 |
| Total | 5,606 |
| **Gypsy Oil Co.—** | |
| B. Carter, 11-9-5 | 276 |
| McFarland, 9-9-5 | 632 |
| Peters, 10-9-5 | 1,145 |
| D. Smith, 15-9-5 | 3,762 |
| State, 16-9-5 | 1,617 |
| Total | 12,432 |
| **Independent Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Sullivan, 10-9-5 | 252 |
| **Independent & Darby Pet. Co.—** | |
| Knapp, 8-9-5 | 811 |
| **Independent & Margay—** | |
| Odell, 4-9-5 | 11,850 |
| **Interocean Oil Co.—** | |
| Payne, 12-9-5 | 528 |
| **Magnolia Pet. Co.—** | |
| Bryant, 9-9-5 | 1,473 |
| Holmsley, 11-9-5 | 7,607 |
| Lena, 10-9-5 | 380 |
| Simpson, 10-9-5 | 2,627 |
| Sparks, 11-9-5 | 2,120 |
| Total | 14,207 |
| **Mid-Continent Pet. Corp.—** | |
| McKinley, 9-9-5 | 10,830 |
| **Phillips Pet. Co.—** | |
| Gram, 9-9-5 | 1,402 |
| **Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—** | |
| Baker, 24-9-5 | 50 |
| Davis, 13-9-5 | 5,520 |
| Spencer, 13-9-6 | 6,585 |
| Stidham, 11-9-5 | 7,020 |
| Total | 19,175 |
| **Skelly Oil Co.—** | |
| Spencer, 12-9-5 | oil |
| **Texas Co.—** | |
| Rogers, 5-9-5 | 9,805 |
| **Tidal Oil—** | |
| Watkins, 9-9-5 | 6,185 |
| **Twin State Oil Co.—** | |
| Hearn, 12-9-5 | 5,115 |
| Earlsboro Field Total | 169,661 |

## LITTLE RIVER FIELD

| | |
|---|---|
| **I. T. I. O. Co.—** | |
| House, 1-7-6 | 11,922 |
| Little River Field Total | 11,922 |

**Summary:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Seminole City Field | 94,214 |
| Searight Field | 31,309 |
| Bowlegs Field | 187,460 |
| Earlsboro Field | 169,661 |
| Little River Field | 11,922 |
| Grand total | 494,566 |

# Proration Will Not Halt Drilling in Crane County

## Operators will provide steel storage for oil not handled by lines; wells being taken off of air lift

SAN ANGELO—Producers affected by the proration orders posted last week by the two crude purchasing agencies in the Church & Fields area, Crane County, will carry on with their development work in most cases and build steel storage to accommodate the oil turned back by the pipe line companies. This plan is imperative to gain proper protection from offset drainage, as the proration orders effect some operators more than others, while three operators in the field are providing their own storage and pipe line facilities, thereby producing the maximum amount possible.

Steady production gains each week since the middle of May in the Church & Fields area exhausted the resources of the Humble Pipe Line Company in taking care of the bulk of the output of the field, and effective 7 a. m., July 19, all of its connections were prorated from one-half to one-third. Humble restricted its contract connections to the maximum amount specified by contract, and reduced its runs and purchases from 41,925 to 24,690 barrels daily, with Simms & Atlantic delivering 10,000 barrels daily on contract for the balance of the year. The Church & Fields area averaged 62,090 barrels daily during the past week from 107 wells, or an average of 580 barrels daily per well.

The Southern Pipe Line Company, which is the only buyer in the field besides Humble, was forced to prorate its three connections in the field July 21, although holding contracts to take their oil, because of having to empty a storage tank borrowed and partially filled during a breakdown on the field pump station some weeks ago. Southern had obtained the use of a 55,000-barrel tank from Simms and Atlantic, but when Humble applied proration to the latter the tank had to be emptied. Southern notified Tidal Oil Company et al, which has a 10,000-barrel daily contract with Southern, Independent and Texas, that their crude runs would be cut in half, or more, for about 10 days. Southern is delivering crude from the Church & Fields area via a six-inch carrier to rack at McCamey, with a maximum capacity of about 15,000 barrels daily, and is erecting two 55,000-barrel tanks in the field to protect contracts in the future.

Humble has a six and an eight-inch line extending from the Church & Fields area to McCamey, where some of the oil is loaded on tank cars, stored in the McCamey tank farm, or sent to the Coast via Humble's trunk line system, which has a maximum capacity of 40,000 barrels daily, and will have idle capacity under the new proration plan, which limits runs to about 25,000 barrels daily. On July 19 Humble was credited with having about 290,000 barrels of Church & Fields crude stored in the field, with one empty 55,000-barrel tank for emergency storage, and two other tanks building.

### Off Air Lift

Simms Oil Company and Atlantic Oil Producing Company's joint properties in the Church & Fields area soared to a new peak level of about 22,000 barrels daily early this week with the completion of University 4-C, which gauged 370 barrels pipe line oil per hour during the first eight hours from regular pay at 2820-2903 feet. This big production could not be handled, since Humble is only taking 10,000 barrels daily from the leases, so the well was pinched. Simms and Atlantic, Eastland, Tidal have taken their wells off the air lift for the time being. Prairie Oil & Gas Company struck its first good producer in the field about the time the proration order became felt, having brought in its University-Lassiter 2 flowing 3110 barrels natural at 2823-2935 feet. This well had to be throttled since Prairie has only a few flow tanks on the lease, while its crude deliveries to Humble are limited to 1500 barrels daily.

Gulf Production Company's J. F. Lane 2, which blew in July 15, making 5000 barrels pipe line oil at 1956-64 feet, developed water trouble late last week, and had to be pinched to 60 barrels per hour to check the rush of water. This well is on the southeast end of the McCamey field, and led to the starting of about 10 new tests, including two each by Prairie and Texas, and one by the Champlin Refining Company of Enid, Oklahoma.

Although a shutdown agreement prevails among lease owners in the vicinity of the discovery well of the Hendricks field, Winkler County, there are open threats of the agreement being abrogated. One dozen tests have reached the brown lime horizon at 2300-2600 feet, which is the dead line for drilling, according to the agreement, and several are being carried deeper to partially explore the upper gas formations. Atlantic, Gulf, Pure, Independent, Humble, Pure Southern Crude and Texon have one or more tests down to the lime. Cranfill-Murchison & Marland's Grisham-Hunter 1, located on the west line of section 35 and less than one mile southeast of production, is setting a fast drilling pace with rotary, and logged the top of the salt at 1387 feet late last week. Southern, Pure and Humble are starting offsets to this test, since the owners have announced that it will be drilled in as soon as possible, without standardizing.

Roxana and Llano Oil Company's wildcat test on the Scarborough land in northwestern Winkler County, encountered salt water at 3435 feet in lime, while carrying 1200 feet of oil in hole from upper pays. This well is contracted for 4000 feet.

The effect of the pro-ration order in the Church & Fields area is shown below by companies, giving the amount of oil being produced at the time runs were restricted and the limit to be taken by purchasers:

| | Production July 19 | Pro-ration Limit | Crude in Storage | Empty Storage | Storage Bldg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Humble Pipe Line Company** | | | | | |
| Simms & Atlantic | 15,100 | 10,000 | 41,000 | 179,000 | 110,000 |
| Eastland Oil Co. et al | 11,100 | 5,000 | 117,000 | 2,000 | 165,000 |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. | 5,000 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prairie O&G Co. | 4,000 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pecos Oil Company | 3,650 | 2,000 | 55,500 | 137,000 | ..... |
| Church & Weekly | 2,680 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 55,000 |
| Church & Fields | 385 | 180 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stidham & Thrasher | 10 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 41,925 | 24,690 | 213,500 | 318,000 | 330,000 |
| **Southern Pipe Line Company** | | | | | |
| Tidal Oil Co. et al | 8,500 | 4,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Independent O&G Co. | 1,500 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| The Texas Company | 250 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 10,250 | 5,125 | ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| **Miscellaneous (*)** | | | | | |
| Landreth Prod. Corp. | 5,500 | ..... | 148,000 | 73,000 | 440,000 |
| Gulf Production Co. | 2,430 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Magnolia Pet. Co. | 1,525 | ..... | 90,000 | 75,000 | ..... |
| Totals | 9,455 | ..... | 238,000 | 148,000 | 440,000 |
| Grand totals | 61,620 | ..... | 451,500 | 466,000 | 785,000 |

(*)Taking care of own production in field storage, except Gulf has pipe line outlet.

# Records Point Way to Economies In Engine Operation

## Well trouble report from field properly compiled in office impresses workers with cost of losses and helps stop them

*By HARRY BOTSFORD*

THE writer once interviewed Samuel Smith of Titusville, Pennsylvania, the only living man who worked on the first artesian oil well. He attempted to secure from Mr. Smith some idea of the actual cost of drilling the first oil well: wages, cost of equipment, cost of fuel used, etc. The effort failed to bring any net results worth speaking about.

"The main idea was to get oil," Samuel Smith told him. "We didn't care much what it cost—just so we got the oil."

Many long years have passed since Drake and his band of immortals launched this industry by drilling a hole down a little over 69 feet to an oil producing sand. Hundreds of thousands of oil wells have been drilled since that time; the industry has advanced materially in the application of mechanics; yet, strangely enough, there has not been a corresponding increase or advancement in the methods of keeping adequate and accurate records of costs and matters inter-related to costs.

It took more than 50 years for the oil industry to put aside the ancient economic philosophy voiced by Samuel Smith: "We didn't care what it cost —just so we got the oil."

Today, however, practically every major operating company in the industry is keeping records. Some are just starting; some have passed the experimental stage and still others, I find, are standing on the sidelines and wondering, somewhat enviously, just how the other fellow is doing it and what he has discovered about a wide variety of matters.

This article is written in the hope that it may prove of interest and value to those concerned in keeping records —and for the benefit of those on the sidelines.

### Lifting Costs

In the first place, regardless of the industry involved, records mean nothing unless they are thorough and are concerned with original sources of undoubted reliability. Primarily the business of installing a system of keeping records of field operations is very largely concerned with helping to establish a basis of allocating certain operating expenses to that all-important item known as "lifting costs." This phase of record-keeping is steadily demanding more and more attention, not only from auditing departments of all major organizations, but from production superintendents, engineers, foremen and farm bosses—for it is a matter that concerns every alert executive of every production organization, and every man concerned with the mechanics of pumping, gas-air lift, drilling, gasoline plant, pumping plant, booster station, etc.

As this is being written the low price of most crudes further emphasizes the need of better record-keeping as a basis for watching all operating costs —for it is a matter of a dollar-here-and-a-dollar-there that may determine the difference between a loss and a distinct profit.

Several years ago one of the major operating companies in the Mid-Continent fields inaugurated the initial start of their present system of checking on trouble. Their present types of standardized forms used in keeping their records represent the logical outgrowth evolved by a steady process of evolution and change to meet current requirements. Today their forms and their methods of handling records are practically standardized; but so elastic is their system should any new condition arise, these forms are subject to revision—which is proper and fitting.

Their trouble records start, as they should, in the field with what is known as a "Well Trouble Report," which is shown herewith and which is a document that is remarkably simple and complete as it covers almost every known cause of shut-down time. At the top of the sheet it will be noted is a blank for the name of the lease covered and the date. Tabulations are provided for the following items: well number, description of tubing, rods and barrels, cups, balls and seats, parted rods, tubing, standing valve, broken rod line, engine trouble, belt trouble, power trouble, jack, rig repairs, lead lines, fuel and water shortage, total hours off (day or night), put back to pumping this a. m. or p. m., production lost and new material used. Generous space is provided on the blank for an explanation of engine trouble, belt trouble, tubing trouble, power trouble, production lost, etc. In addition to this, space is likewise provided for remarks of the foreman who makes up and signs the report.

### Check of Efficiency

This report is unusually thorough in its coverage and its initial influence on the morale of the pumpers and other workers cannot be overlooked. All involved realize that this report is a careful and accurate check-up on their efficiency; further, they realize that every report rendered is subject to a recheck and any errors of commission or omission are instantly centered and responsibility centered. In a certain type of engine trouble for instance, say overheating, appears frequently on reports covering a certain lease, it may be found that the pumper has not been on the job as he should; the cooling system may be wrong; perhaps the engine is getting too much lubrication, or entirely too little—the point is, however, such matters are usually caught before they reach a stage where they become serious. On one lease where the writer was talking with the superintendent, he voiced an enthusiastic approval of the value of such records as the well trouble report. In proof of his contention he told me of a certain gas engine on one of their properties that had shown a stubborn tendency to overheat; it took more than a very casual investigation to find the trouble—which consisted in the pumper using in the engine the worn-out oil from the crank-case of of his automobile and using the fresh oil in his car. That particular pumper is now seeking a new job; and the engine is performing perfectly.

As a rule, however, the men in the field soon welcome such reports and are willing to have their efficiency judged by the running time of the properties under their care and attention. This enthusiastic co-operation as it relates to that phase of shut-down time that might be classed as strictly preventable is extremely valuable to any production organization.

These daily reports, when they reach the central office are examined by various executives previous to being transferred to a work sheet where the estimated barrels production lost due to well trouble of various causes is computed with a proper allocation to each individual cause for a period of a month. This particular sheet enables a close and careful check on

losses due to certain causes and its value cannot be overlooked; to translate each proportionate loss to terms of dollars and cents is a simple process and when any single item shows a dangerous tendency it is a subject for action based on facts.

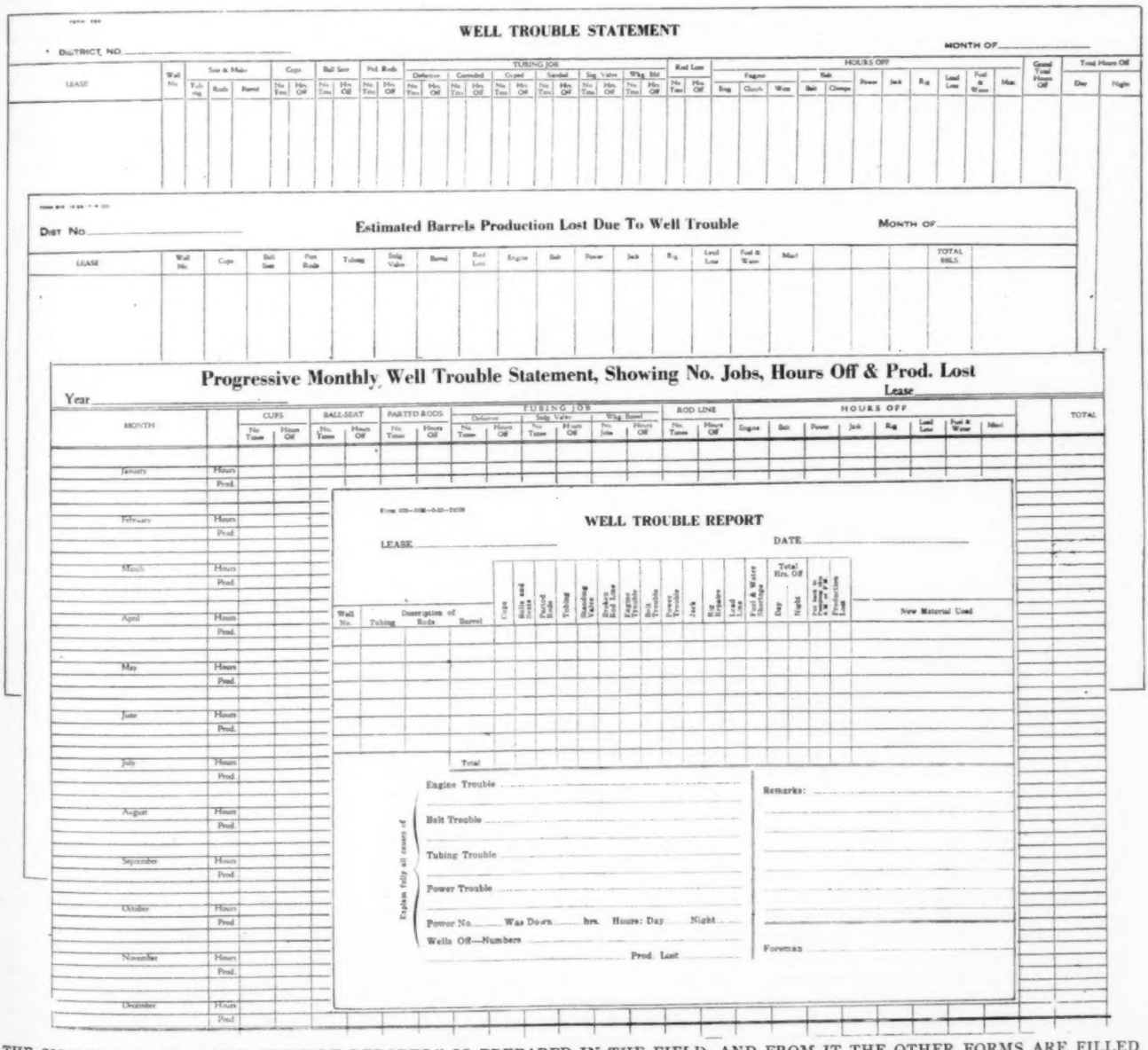
Supplementing these forms is a "Well Trouble Sheet" for each month which carries a summary of the daily reports for each lease—this record gives totals for all properties involved with 39 classification tabulations under various major isolations. An examination of this particular blank is not without interest. From this monthly statement an annual statement is made up covering the entire year which shows the totals of number of jobs, hours off and production lost.

### Records Worth Cost

Are such records worth while? The writer is of the opinion that they are justified regardless of the labor involved in securing them—and especially if such records are frequently inspected and checked. To substantiate his opinion one has only to talk with any executive of this organization. To prove it further, an examination of the physical properties of this organization operating thousands of wells unders diverse conditions will prove that every property is very efficiently operated. An examination of the records involved and covering a considerable period will further prove the value of the records—for almost every month indicates a steadily increasing efficiency and a decrease in preventable shut-down time.

Take the matter of prime movers, for example. Every active production organization is interested in this phase of mechanics and it is an item of major importance. This particular organization uses only internal combustion engines: slow speed, heavy duty types and multi-cylinder high speed types, making the application as conditions warrant; this applies to cable drilling, beam pumping, compressor station and booster plants, gas-air lift at Seminole, central power plants and the like. In fact the officials are definitely committed to internal combustion units, using oil field products as fuel, as being the most economical and the most efficient available.

Indeed, their records appear to completely vindicate this firm contention. The average cost of hundreds of these engines, many of which are 15 years old, many of which have been re-conditioned and moved from property to property, and many of which they admit have been abused in regard to inadequate cooling, overloads, inattention, running faster than manufacturers advise—all told the average cost has been remarkably low. During one




THE SMALLER FORM "WELL TROUBLE REPORTS," IS PREPARED IN THE FIELD, AND FROM IT THE OTHER FORMS ARE FILLED OUT IN THE OFFICE.

typical month—the month of February which is ordinarily one of the most severe for operating efficiency—I find that the total cost of all engine repairs for the month was only $2.43 per month per well. These repairs covering the above period, caused a total shut-down time of only 1.73 minutes per day per well. Certainly this represents a very high efficiency—although the writer has on file records covering the efficiency of hundreds of engines operated by other major operating companies that are also excellent—in one instance a record of 99.63 per cent was rolled up and maintained on 400 various types of internal combustion engines—but this, as Mr. Kipling frequently hints, is another story.

In March of the same year (1927) I find a total shut down time per well of just one minute per day.

### Belt Troubles

During this same period, (March) belting caused a shut-down for all wells and prime movers involved of 508 hours. Offhand, this may appear to be a major item—but in the final analysis it is comparatively small and the fact that it is so minor an item as compared with all outages is largely due to the fact that this organization have at least one engineer who has been concentrating his time and talent to belting problems and their best solution. During the past few months it has been the good fortune of the writer to have examined the records of scores of production companies and he acknowledges frankly that this one particular organization appears to lead all others in the performance of their belts. All of which shows the special and particular value of research and concentration on individual problems.

Records such as those discussed are invaluable; any organization, for example, not enjoying a like continuity of service and economy on their prime movers, certainly must admit that such records carefully followed through, investigated and clarified, are not without value—for in the final analysis no inconsiderable portion of lifting costs or of economy of lifting costs centers on the efficiency of the prime movers involved. Using typical oil field products as fuel: natural gas, fuel oil, gasoline or distillate, the producer has available the cheapest and the most efficient of all fuels; it is a real economy to use such fuels only when the cost of efficient performance justifies it, as it ordinarily does, providing accurate records are kept of such performance in every phase.

This major production company has proven definitely that the efficiency of a prime mover is not entirely a matter of selecting a unit of sufficient size to carry the loadage involved; it is not merely a matter of proper foundations, of adequate cooling, of care and attention of the right type and size of belting; it is not a matter only of using the right kind and quantity of lubricants, not solely a process of using intelligent and interested workers; nor is it a matter only of using the right kind of accessories—rather it is a matter that involves all of these items, plus sound and practical engineering supervision backed by experience—and a system of records that not only shows what happened today and yesterday but which will enable those in a supervisory position to determine and influence what will happen tomorrow. On such a solid foundation it is likely to presume that lifting costs will never go beyond the bounds of reason.

# North Texas Production Extended 12 Miles West; Record Deep Producer in South

Wichita Falls, Texas—The completion of the first commercial oil producer in Foard County during the past week widened the North Texas district about 12 miles to the west, while a record was made in the south end of the district for deep production when the Panhandle Refining Company's McCluskey 7 gauged 4000 barrels of high gravity oil at 4199-4202 feet in lower Young County.

Wildcat efforts of the Fain-McGaha Oil Corporation and Roxana Petroleum Corporation on the Matthews land in northeastern Foard County, was rewarded by the completion of a 60-barrel pumper from sand pay at 1484-92 feet, with a total depth of 1494 feet. This well is located in section 3, G. C. & S. F. Railroad survey, abstract No. 113, and about one and one-half miles north of Thalia. It is west of the Vernon fields in Wilbarger County. The completion was preceded by unusually high prices being paid for nearby leases and royalty interests, due to the favorable geology. The well logged the base of the red beds at 326 feet, with a surface elevation of 1384 feet, and passed up a flow of gas in sandy lime at 855-60 feet, and a three million cubic foot flow at 1379-87 feet. The rig was burned June 30 shortly after striking the second gas pay. The log of the well reveals that formations are somewhat similar to the South Vernon and West Vernon or Fluhman fields, Wilbarger County, and a series of oil and gas sand pays are believed to be available below the horizon now furnishing oil for Foard County's first producer. The owners of the discovery well are contemplating carrying the well down in search of flowing production, while other lease owners are planning to start additional tests.

The Panhandle Refining Company's big producer on the McCluskey lease, in Young County, is in the heart of the South Bend field, and is also one of the first tracts developed in the county. The McCluskey 7 was deepened from the regular pay at 2100 feet to try for the Stovall pay at 3900 feet, but failed to produce in the latter when carried to 4055 feet in May, 1927. The hole was deepened to the 4200-foot pay last week on the strength of the latter having been uncovered late in June by Panhandle's McCluskey 20, which made little oil with heavy gas flow at 3872-3910 feet and flowed 365 barrels natural when carried to 4224-50 feet. The McCluskey 20 is holding at 300 barrels daily after being completed about one month. The McCluskey 7 blew in July 19 making 14,000,000 cubic feet of gas, testing one gallon of natural gasoline per 1000 cubic feet, and 3535 barrels actual gauge during the first 24 hours. The oil production increased to 4000 barrels on the third 24 hours, with pipe line companies taking the production. The 4200-foot pay has been found productive at Graham and in the Hockaday field, but completions were small.

The various oil producing areas in Cooke County are registering steady production gains since the completion of additional pipe line facilities for the county, and during the past week the county averaged 5130 barrels daily. Humble, Sinclair and the Ozark Pipe Line Company (Roxana) are running this production, with the latter confining its operations to Roxana's properties. The Ozark line is loading crude on tank cars at Muenster for shipment to Roxana's refineries, but plans to build north into Oklahoma and connect with the Ozark trunk line when production justifies.

# New Building for I. P. E. Meet is Authorized

Tulsa.—A new building 160 feet by 60 feet to house the government and association exhibits and a large number of the commercial displays at the International Petroleum Exposition here from September 24 to October 1 has been authorized by the board of directors and the buildings committee of the exposition.

This new structure, which will be named the "Scientific and Technical Building," has been made necessary by the unlooked-for demand for exhibit space this year. All the booths in the huge Oklahoma and Texas buildings and the arcade have been contracted for or reserved and many firms are clamoring for more space, J. Burr Gibbons, general manager of the show, has declared.

The exhibit area, with this new building, will thus be more than 70,000 square feet of space, exclusive of aisles and walks. Twenty-five thousand of this will be outside space, of which 10,000 has been taken by manufacturers of big internal-combustion power engines. Six firms making the big engines will have displays, twice the number that has ever shown at the exposition. A large number of manufacturers of smaller power engines and motors will also have exhibits.

# Some Don'ts to be Observed in Care of Pumps

*By L. J. BLACK*

PROBABLY the single item in rotary drilling that gets the severest punishment, is the slush pump. There are several reasons why they should be watched carefully and receive prompt attention when repairs are needed.

Steam valves are usually properly set to give the best of operating conditions when the pumps leave the factory, and they will then deliver their maximum volume with a minimum of steam consumption. After the valve stems, links, pins and bushings wear, the travel of the steam valves is disarranged, and as the wear increases, this condition becomes more acute, until the pumps do not only run bad, consume an extra amount of steam, and fail to deliver their full volume because of short strokes. Therefore, all bushings, pins, rocker arm shafts, valve links, etc., should be frequently renewed to keep the proper valve travel to open and close the steam ports to get the maximum efficiency.

The fluid end is probably responsible for more trouble than the steam. This is because of the large amount of sand usually found in the slush, which immediately sets up a cutting effect on the liners, valve facings, packings, etc., and soon destroys the efficiency of the pump both as to volume and pressure, and the greater the percentage of sand that you find in the slush, the quicker the valves and packages are destroyed.

The fluid end valves are usually set to the proper lift when the pumps leave the factory and as a result the first set of valve facings usually last longer than the succeeding sets. Too much valve lift increases the wear on the valve facings, and it is only natural that as the facings wear down, the lift will increase and excessive pounding of the valves is set up. For this reason valve facings should be promptly renewed and not allowed to wear down to a point where the metal valve comes in contact with the metal seat and should be renewed before the lift becomes excessive. Quite often the expression is used "we are using too many valve facings". Probably you are getting more hole as the result of using these extra valve facings and it .is probable that the increased hole will return the cost of the valve facings several times over.

Liners on the inside of the pump become worn near the center and packing that will be tight at each end of the piston stroke will be loose in the center of the stroke. This will cause a wide fluctuation in pressure and a consequent reduction in volume because of the tendency to by-pass the pistons while in the center of the stroke. It is considered good economy to carry two pumps on each rig so that repairs and adjustments can be promptly made on one pump while the other one is in operation. Many operators are securing further economy by having their liners bored for the next standard size above and running their pumps with a difference of approximately one-quarter inch in the bores of their liners. To illustrate—two pumps of exact size, one set with 5¾ diameter liners and the other fitted with six inch diameter liners. The liners from the 5¾ pump when worn, can be rebored and used in the six inch diameter pump, therefore it will not be necessary to buy liners for this pump, but have them rebored and transfer from one pump to the other. The six inch water piston and followers can also be turned down to the 5¾ liners. This will make it necessary to buy piston heads and followers only for the larger size pump. These operations can usually be performed in the small local machine shops at the field, and considerable saving can be had as these rebored liners and turned-down piston and followers, will last just as long the second time as they did in the first installation.

The following "don'ts" in connection with the slush pump would seem to be in order:

Don't run your pump with too much valve lift.

Don't run your pump with badly worn valve facings.

Don't run your pump with badly worn liners, water piston heads, and followers

Don't run oil on the water end rods stuffing box. Use clear water to wash the rods clean at each stroke. Oil mixes with the sand and acts as a grinding compound, cutting both rods and packing.

Don't run your pumps with worn bushings in rocker shafts, valve links, and pins.

Don't run your pump too fast, not over one hundred feet of piston travel per minute, or fifty revolutions on a 12-inch stroke pump. If you need more volume, get a larger pump.

Don't throw away your worn liners, but have them rebored to the next standard size.

## Empire Test in Northeast Wilcox-Pampa Extension Flows 100 Barrels Per Hour

Amarillo,—Empire Gas and Fuel Company's semi-wildcat test on the Hood and Walberg land in the northeast extension of the Wilcox-Pampa field, Gray County, responded to a shot of 470 quarts in pay at 2945 to 3065 feet with a flow of 190 barrels of high gravity oil per hour early this week. This well widens the Gulf-Saunders section one mile to the east being located in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 33 block three. The Empire well logged the big lime at 2205, with a surface elevation of 3051 feet.

The northeast extension of the Wilcox-Pampa field is the most active area in the Panhandle, and the performance of the Empire well will have a stimulating effect on drilling, with a ready market for all oil produced since the crude tests above 40 gravity and carries less sulphur than the Carson-Hutchison fields. Deeper drilling on Wilcox Oil & Gas Company et al's Coombs and Worley 1, located west of the Gulf-Saunders discovery well, increased the production to 340 barrels during the first twelve hours at a total depth of 3115 feet.

Skelly Oil Company's No. 6 on the Henry Schafer ranch in eastern Carson County, gauged 900 barrels during the first eight hours, after flowing 50 barrels hourly for the next 24 hours quit flowing. This well topped the pay at 3027 feet and will be swabbed. It is located in the northwest corner of section 87.

Empire Gas & Fuel Company is starting six tests on the southeast side of the Burnett ranch, Carson County, in search of gas production to supply its line now building to Kansas City. Empire recently obtained the gas rights on most of the Burnett property, and the above tests are the first of a large number to be drilled.

## Making Test

Los Angeles.—The D. & B. Oil Company has stopped drilling at 4344 feet on its Puente test and set a string of 6¼-inch casing to make way for a production test. When the well stopped drilling the sand showed much promise and a test is expected to show some oil, with a good chance of commercial production.

# Hendricks Field Extended Mile and Half North; Gulf Has 38,000 Acres

SAN ANGELO—Extension of the Hendricks field, Winkler County, one and one-half miles to the north with a flowing well and a gas strike by Gulf Production Company's wildcat test on the Waddell ranch, Crane County, materially enhanced the production possibilities of West Texas.

As Gulf controls about 38,000 acres in a solid block around the Waddell test, the successful completion of an oil producer will not aggravate the crude market situation.

The Hendricks field scored its first outside producer early this week when the Southern Crude Oil Purchasing Company's Hendricks 1-A, located in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 44, block 26, flowed 60 barrels of oil during the first half hour after penetrating one foot of lime pay to a total depth of 2930 feet. This well logged the top of the lime at 2630 feet, with a surface elevation of 2854 feet. Southern is extending its gathering line to the well, and will make a thorough test of the pay, since the completion of this and three other tests are required by contract in the purchase of the leases from R. A. Westbrook & Company.

Southern's Hendricks 1-B, section 4, located south of the field, encountered a show of oil at 2601 feet early this week, and will also be completed shortly.

Texon and Landreth will start offsets to the north well.

Gulf's Waddell wildcat was making a small amount of gas late Monday after drilling 14 feet in the gray lime, which was topped at 3095 feet, with a surface elevation of 2744 feet. This test is located in the northeast corner of section 10, block B-25, and 10 miles northwest of the Church & Fields area. A National machine is being used to drill the hole.

The log of the Waddell test proves the existance of a structural high running across the ranch, as formations are checking very high compared to a failure drilled outside the ranch.

The completion of the California Company's Yates 1, which is being counted on to widen the Yates field, Pecos County, to the northwest, was delayed owing to a flow of 15 million cubic feet of gas being encountered at 1010 feet with a surface elevation of 2490 feet. The log of this well is checking nearly as high as any well in the field, and a big well is anticipated. Illinois Pipe Line Company is building a four-inch line from its field station to take the expected production.

# Oxford Citizens Would Repeal Restrictions on Drilling—Many Wells Progressing

Oxford, Kan.—Townlot drilling continues at Oxford and greater depths are reported. The next few weeks' work will divulge the information as to what sort or size oil field exists within the city limits. The city council is still trying to look after the enforcement of its ordinance restricting drilling to one well per city block, and with fair success. It appears that it will be necessary to call a general election at Oxford before the ordinance can be repealed.

Derby Oil Company and others in block 23 are drilling at 1368 feet, Charles F. Noble, in block 33, has reached 1710 feet, while Jess Moore has succeeded in recovering his fish and is drilling at about 1700 feet. Roxana Petroleum Corporation is making good time in its four tests. Roxana's Community 1 is drilling at 1120 feet, its Nevitt 1 at 1250 feet; its Fritz 1 reports a depth of 1065 feet, and its Fritz 2 is drilling around 650 feet.

Roxana Petroleum Company and Cuatro have constructed rig for Oxford 1 Townsite, lot 9, block 34. Palmer and others have rig and materials on the ground for Craven 1, southwest corner of the northwest of section 12-32-2. Derby and others have rig up for Townsite 1, in block 88, section 14-32-2, where rig was already up for Spence 1. E. V. Shawver and others have made location for No. 1, in block 85, on the west side of the Midland Valley tracks and are digging cellar. L. J. Pracht has leased block 11, on the east side of Main Street and has made location. Bilyue and Garton are ready to drill in block 17. Thomas Fine and National Union's No. 18 is drilling at 750 feet. Derby Oil, offsetting Fine and National to the south, is drilling at 1100 feet. Lassen, Rosenthal and Roxana Petroleum Corporation, drilling jointly in block 34 on the Methodist church property, are drilling around 450 feet. Chas. F. Noble is rigging a National machine for his second test in block 32, east of Main Street.

Wilson and Ingram's 1 on the Christian church lot, in block 40, is drilling in broken sand at 1060 feet. There is a total of 21 derricks up in the new pool, most of which are drilling at various depths, while the one producer of the new territory remains shut in by its owners, the Roxana Petroleum Corporation. Emrich 1, the discovery hole, has never been completed by Roxana, although the company is offsetting the well in all four directions.

New locations in the Oxford field include: Noble and others' Oxford Townsite 1, lot 6, block 32; Midcontinent Petroleum Company's No. 1 in lot 20 of block 25, both in section 12-32-2e. Wentz Oil Corporation has location staked for its No. 1 in lot 15, block 41, section 12-32-2e, and Ramsey and others have staked location for No. 1 on lot 1, block 87, in section 14-32-2e.

A petition carrying 320 names asking for the repeal of the city ordinance limiting drilling operations to one well per city block, was presented to the city council at its last meeting, during the past week, and the council is checking the list to determine how many legal voters have attached their signatures. There were only 360 votes cast at the last city election.

## Shallow Field in Harris County Wildcat

Houston. — Juanita Oil Company's Kitzmann 1 wildcat, drilling four miles east and slightly north of Hockley salt dome, Harris County, encountered a three-foot sand showing both oil and gas at 741 feet, and at 928 feet had sufficient gas pressure to raise the drilling mud over the casing. The hole has been drilled to near 1300 feet, and late last week reamed to within 150 feet of the bottom. The show has been passed up for possibilities of better shows at a lower depth. Plans of the operators are to go below 3000 feet.

The well location is on a sandy ridge rising 12 feet above the surrounding surface, and has a 155-foot elevation. The land at this point slopes generally away to the east from Hockley dome.

Juanita Oil Company holds leases on more than 5000 acres blocked practically solidly around the 328 acre Kitzmann tract. Humble Oil & Refining Company has 480 acres about a quarter mile east of the test, and Marland has roughly 4000 acres two miles east.

## Pierce Junction Producer Sands Up Again

Houston — Anderson & Plumber's Whitehead 1, which extended the western side of Pierce Junction field 200 feet to the north several weeks ago with a 2000-barrel initial from 4450 feet, and sanded up within a few days, came in a second time Friday, July 22, flowing 1700 barrels. It was reported early this week to be sanded up again, and operators were making another attempt to make it flow by cleaning out the hole.

## Oil Shipments Increase

Houston,—Vessel shipments of crude oil and its refined products through Gulf ports show a steady increase in volume. During the first six months of 1927 a total of 103,618,122 barrels passed out of these ports, all of which are in Texas, with the exception of New Orleans, a shipping point of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. During the same period in 1926 the total number of barrels shipped from these ports was 92,436,146, the increase for the first six months this year over the corresponding period last year thus being 11,181,976 barrels, or an average of approximately 2,000,000 barrels a month.

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**C. L. Coppage,** vice president of the California Petroleum Corporation and director of sales is now back at his desk after having spent about two months on a tour of South America.

WEED'S HOME-MADE TREATING PIT, WHERE SALT WATER TREATS ITSELF OUT NATURALLY THROUGH A SIMPLE SKIMMING PROCESS INSTALLED

# Operating Efficiency Makes Boling Shallow Wells Profitable

## Drilling 420 feet to cap rock with kerosene engine at average cost of 25 cents per foot for power and labor

*By WALLACE DAVIS*
*Staff Representative*

DRILLING a dry hole for less than $300, completing a producer in five days, making a 1000 barrel well from less than 450 feet, flowing wells without setting strainer, drilling with kerosene for fuel and treating salt water emulsions to the finished pipe line fluid without the use of electricity or heating processes are some of the things that are attracting attention to Weed-Gayle Oil Company's shallow cap rock field on Boling dome.

Boling is located in the eastern edge of Wharton County, Texas, and was first opened for production from shallow cap rock early in 1925 and the deep sands in December of that year. While the deep, high gravity oil from the dome flanks was disappointing shortly after discovery, the cap rock grade "A" oil has gradually been developed to one of the best paying fields, comparatively speaking, in Texas.

While other operators were dubious about the outcome of Boling, the Weed-Gayle Oil Company was outlining sources that have netted it 245,000 barrels of grade "A" crude within the past 13 months. All of this production has come from less than 500 feet in wells that cost approximately 25 cents per foot, fuel and labor, to drill.

Completion during the first two weeks in July of Weed's Banker 7 for 235 barrels, 18 gravity crude, from 420 feet and Banker 8 for 200 barrels from 423 feet is representative of what he is doing with the shallow cap rock field. An example of how thoroughly these wells are completed and the performance after completion is seen in the Banker 2, which made 120 barrels pipe line oil August 29, 1926, from 380 feet, and on July 15, 1927, was still holding the initial with no water. The outstanding well of the Weed shallow field is Bay 7, which came in April 7, this year, with an initial of 1050 barrels from 420 feet through a one-half-inch choker, and which is still flowing 200 barrels daily.

### Quick Drilling

When production starts running low in the Weed shallow field and they are in need of a new well, the crew can start a boom all their own. Location was made for Banker 9 July 12 at nine o'clock. Two hours later the derrick had been skidded over and blocked up. The well was spudded at two o'clock, July 13, and three hours later was 111 feet, slightly less than one-third the distance to pay level. On the morning of July 14 six-inch surface casing was set at 170 feet.

Records of the Weed-Gayle Oil Company show that a dry hole can be drilled to 420 feet for $285, excluding overhead such as depreciation on the rig. Nothing is lost aside from the labor and fuel, the latter amounting to 13 gallons of kerosene for the average nine-hour run, the working time of the crews. A 15 h.p. Witte engine is used for drilling, it being mounted with the rig proper (all except rotary) on a truck shackle, which is moved from one location to another by tractor. The policy of the company in drilling is to set six-inch for surface casing to case off surface gravels and sands. An open

JAMES F. WEED
*Veteran Coastal operator, discoverer of Boling dome and owner of the famous shallow cap rock field, where wells are drilled in one week and produced for a few cents per barrel.*

hole is then drilled to pay, which in every case is in cap rock or in a thin sand over cap rock. Four and one-half-inch casing is then set on the cap rock, and a "mother hubbard" packer is set in gumbo above to case off possible water flow. No screen is set except in case of the production coming from sand over the cap rock. In this case a joint of screen is cut to conform with the sand thickness and set on the bottom of the four-inch casing. Wells have been drilled by the company to 420 feet in five days.

Production methods in the Boling cap rock field are as unique and successful as those used in drilling. The company has 1000 barrels steel storage on each of four leases. Flowing and pumping wells making pipe line oil are run directly into these tanks, and the remainder of the production is pumped in after treating. Of an average daily run of approximately 800 barrels there is no more than 100 barrels of salt water produced.

### Pumping Equipment

There are eight wells out of the total of 19 now on the pump. The company has three central powers consisting of a six h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine, which drives a No. 604 Myers counter gear. This power arrangement is set under a small shed for protection against the weather, located about one-half of the distance between the wells it is pumping in order for the shackle lines to run in directly opposite directions from the power center. In the event one of the wells being pumped with this line is out of line with the others a simple hook-up arrangement is made to run an extra line off at an angle, hooked to the main line with a steel hook or ring, and a swing chain tied to a tree keeps the main line from being pulled out of line. One well in the field, which is pumped only a short time about two times a week, is connected up with the power line as the field foreman sees fit, and without disturbing the other pumpers. When this well is taken off the power its hook-up apparatus is simply dropped, and can be reset at any time without having the power stopped. Each of these three pumping engines are operated with an average of 16 gallons of gasoline daily when pumping three wells.

Treating oil in the shallow field is a simple proposition. It is only a matter of letting the salt water settle out. On each of the producing leases there is a flow pit for oil carrying salt water. Inside of these earthen pits there is a ring of sheet steel forced into the bottom of the pit and rising several inches above the fluid level, which has eliminated the waste problem of oil seepage into the banks of the pit. This inside pit reaches the bank on one side where a skimming pit takes the pipe line oil from the top to be picked up by a pump set on the bank to relay this oil to the stock tanks. After the pipe line oil pit has skimmed itself practically full of pure fluid the pump is started. As the fluid lowers in this pit a box affair attached to the end of the outlet pipe and lined with fine screen to keep out all possible foreign particles, is lowered by means of a rope roller, controlled by the pumper from the bank of the pit. As a matter of safety in avoiding any possible pumping of salt water into the stock tanks the pump is lowered near the bottom of the pipe line oil pit when the pump is first started, and the first oil picked up is pumped back into the original pit to be skimmed a second time. After the pump has run a few minutes, sufficiently long to catch any possible salt water from the bottom, the flow is switched into the line running to the stock tanks.

The absence of cut oil in the Boling cap rock field makes possible this treating method and eliminates the necessity for having an electric or heat treating system.

### 170-Acre Lease

The Weed-Gayle Oil Company has 170 acres under lease in the Boling cap rock vicinity, including a 10-acre Banker lease, 20-acre Keller lease, 60-acre Bay lease, 40-acre Feltz lease and a 40-acre Woytek lease. Eight producers have been completed out of eight holes drilled on the Banker, four out of six wells on the Keller, six out of 12 drilled on the Bay, and six out of 11 on the Feltz, while two holes drilled on the Woytek lease have been failures. This represents a record of 61 per cent producers completed, taking into consideration the fact that the shallow field has been a wildcat proposition practically all the way through its stage of development.

Production from the field is now divided roughly as follows: 400 barrels from the Banker lease, 400 from the Bay lease, 100 from the Keller lease and 40 barrels from the Feltz lease.

The productive area of the field runs approximately 2400 feet in a northeast-southwest direction and 1200 feet in a northwest-southeast direction. The topography of the country at this point is fairly level. The field is located in the center of a veritable wild pecan forest from which hundreds of bushels of pecans are shipped annually. More than 50 per cent of the ground in and around the field is shaded through the day by large pecan trees, and the regular 42-foot wooden derrick used by the Weed-Gayle Oil Company is almost hidden in many cases by the trees.

The first production obtained by the company from shallow cap rock was sold to a cotton oil mill at Wharton, the nearest town of appreciable size, for fuel. Later a two-inch line was laid about four miles to the railroad at Boling station, and a couple of cars of the oil were moved to Wharton and sold. When The Texas Company started wildcatting around the dome early in 1925, the shallow production was bought for fuel. Following the coming of the new deep sand field several

WEED-GAYLE OIL CO.'S BANKER 8
*Flowing 200 barrels from 423 feet. The well was two days old at this time and derrick was already being used on another drilling well.*

A TYPICAL OPERATION
*A Witte 15 h.p. engine mounted on a truck shackle furnishes the power with 13 gallons of kerosene daily.*

miles west of the Weed shallow field, pipe line connections were made with Damon Mound and West Columbia fields, Brazoria County, and the Sinclair Pipe Line began taking the company's production.

### The Crew

James F. Weed, an independent operator of the old "hoss trader" type, is president of the Weed-Gayle Oil Company. He spends considerable time in the field, especially at the time of well completions. Jack L. Fletcher is assistant manager of the company's operations, and J. V. La Four, reputed to be the most successful cap rock driller in the Gulf Coast territory, is field superintendent. The company crews consist of three men, a driller and two roughnecks, one of whom serves part time as derrick and engine man.

Jim Weed's oil field career had its inception with the coming of Spindle Top, and today he belongs in the first rank of successful operators. He learned the oil business by getting out in the field and mixing with it, and as a practical geologist his successful findings speak for themselves.

His ability at wildcat operating was recognized in the early days of coastal activity, but when he started exploration work in the Boling vicinity opinions of major company geologists failed to agree with his. Within three years after he actually began work there in 1924, the salt dome had been discovered, three separate pools opened around the dome and one of the world's leading sulphur companies was going in strong for sulphur play on a large scale. After the discovery of deep production off Boling dome, prices were paid by leading companies for a single acre amounting to more than he paid for his entire holdings. But that wasn't the part of the dome he was interested in, and today he has practically as much production as all other operators at Boling combined.

When Jim Weed is drilling for oil he doesn't care whether he is in the Queen City Carrizzo white sand, Eagle Ford shale, Cooke Mountain formation, Miocene or what-not. When he strikes a probable pay he feels of it, smells of it and decides whether to set or go deeper. Geological names have never interfered with his kind of oil business.

Aside from his production interests, Mr. Weed is a royalty holder on productive acreage at Spindle Top, Humble, Sour Lake, Batson, South Liberty and Saratoga. He is the fee owner of the Gulf's two and one-half-acre Weed lease in the deep sand extension of Spindle Top, which made a record output in 1926.

# Three Additional Lines Planned to Serve Pecos and Winkler County Fields

San Angelo, Texas—Big flush crude production promised by the Yates shallow field, Pecos county, and the Hendricks field, Winkler County, has resulted in plans being formulated for additional pipe line outlets for these two areas. Gulf Pipe Line Company is surveying a pipe line route to each of the above fields from its McElroy pump station in Eastern Crane County, while the United Producers Pipe Line Company, subsidiary of Transcontinental Oil Company, is finishing up on survey work for a 10-inch line from the Yates field to make a connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Pumpville. Humble Pipe Line Company is surveying for a line to be extended from the Church & Fields area, Crane County, to the Hendricks field.

The Hendricks field is promised two direct pipe line connections to the Coast should field developments warrant Gulf and Humble fulfilling their plans to tap the area with eight-inch lines. Southern Pipe Line Company is serving the field with a six-inch line to tank car rack at Wickett and is building a parallel eight-inch line, both being about 18 miles in length. Gulf is also picking a pipe line route from its Midland main line station to the Hendricks field, as it may be more advantageous to go west from Midland than to go northwest from the McElroy station.

The starting of two tests on opposite sides of the Yates field by the Gulf Production Company has been followed by the picking of a pipe line route to this area via the McCamey district from the McElroy station. This proposed line will require about 50 miles of pipe, and 10-inch may be used.

The United Producers Pipe Line Company plans to use 10-inch welded pipe in building the 70 miles stretch from the Yates field to Pumpville, which is located in southwestern Val Verde County and northwest of Del Rio. The actual construction of this line hinges on the results gained by the Illinois Pipe Line Company in marketing the crude production from the joint properties of the Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Company and the Transcontinental Oil Company, discoverers of the Yates field. According to H. D. McCracken, vice president in charge of the United, a field station and another booster plant at the half-way point on the line will be erected, using electric motor driven and centrifugal pumps. The United Producers Pipe Line Company will be able to handle about 32,000 barrels daily with the above equipment. The freight rate on crude moving via the Southern Pacific Railroad from Pumpville to the Gulf Coast is expected to amount to about 10 cents per 100 pounds.

The Illinois Pipe Line Company is stringing pipe on both ends of its new line from Yates field to Del Rio, where a 469-acre tank farm and loading rack site has been purchased east of the town and on both sides of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Illinois purchased surface rights on the south 150 acres on the Jesse Robinson land, section 764, and the A. Rose 319-acre tract in section 9, block "B-3," I. & G. N. survey. About 20 eighties are to be built on this tank farm immediately. The line will be made up of eight-inch pipe, and approximately 132 miles in length, with two pump stations. The Illinois field station in the Yates field is being enlarged with two centrifugal pumps driven by electric motors to take care of the Del Rio crude movement. Illinois has an eight-inch and a six-inch line completed from the Yates field to McCamey.

# Watch Bolsa Chica Test

Esperanza, Calif.—The Bolsa Chica Oil Company is conducting a bailing test in its Kettleman well, section 30-23-19, to determine the value of a 24-foot sand encountered from 2735 to 2759 feet. A string of 10-inch casing was run to 2275 feet and an 8¼-inch oil string landed for the test. At least eight other wells are drilling on this wildcat structure and the outcome of the Bolsa Chica test is being watched with much interest.

# Move to Dallas

Shreveport.—The Shreveport offices of the pipe line department of Atlantic Oil Producing Company are to be moved to Dallas, Texas, during the latter part of July. The production department offices will remain in Shreveport.

# PERSONAL MENTION-MEN YOU KNOW

**William F. Weed,** member of the Gulf Production Company's geological and geophysical department for the past one and one-half years, during which time he was located at Laredo and Tyler, Texas, resigned last week to go with the Weed-Gayle Oil Company to study cap rock drilling at Boling dome. At present he is taking the place of Jack Fletcher, assistant manager of operations of the company at Boling, who is spending a two weeks' vacation in Beaumont.

**Frank Long,** field foreman for Gulf Production Company at Sour Lake, Texas, is on a 60-day leave, recuperating from poor health. He is visiting in Northeast Texas.

**James F. Weed,** president of Weed-Gayle Oil Company, Beaumont, and well known independent operator in the Gulf Coast country, left early this week for a fishing trip to the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas. He was accompanied on the trip by Mrs. Weed and Miss Margaret Weed.

**Paul W. Brower,** assistant to the superintendent of Vacuum Oil Company in the Gulf Coast division, was married July 21 to Miss Julia Ruth Turnbow of Houston.

**Tex Thornton,** shooter for the United States Torpedo Company, with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas, is recovering from burns received July 18 when he stepped into scalding water over the tops of his asbestos boots while preparing to shoot a burning gas well on Prairie's Sanford lease in Hutchinson County section of the Panhandle.

**A. J. Hardendorf,** head of the Hardendorf Drilling Company, has returned to his headquarters at McLean, Texas, after spending the past month on a business trip in the Rocky Mountain States.

**J. S. Williams,** formerly special representative for the Phillips Petroleum Company in Texas, with offices at Fort Worth, sailed recently for Lima, Peru, as special representative for the company. The Phillips Company has been granted an option on a large concession of undeveloped land in Peru. Mr. Williams was accompanied by his wife.

**A. B. Dilley,** scout for the Atlantic Oil Producing Company in the West Texas district and vice-president of the National Oil Scouts Association, and Miss Evalene Kingston of Mineral Wells, Texas, were married recently and after a trip to New Mexico established their home at San Angelo.

**E. W. Edwards,** president of the Paragon Refining Company, Toledo, Ohio, is spending his summer vacation visiting in Europe.

**Herman B. Hendershot,** secretary and sales manager of the Hinderliter Tool Company, Tulsa, is spending several weeks touring to California.

**J. H. Jenkins,** vice-president in charge of Texas operations for the Tidal Oil Company with headquarters at Fort Worth, is visiting with his father at the family home in Petrolia, West Virginia.

**Leon J. Pepperberg,** geologist and engineer with headquarters at Dallas, departed late last week on a business trip to New York City and other points in the East with expectations of being absent from his office for about five weeks.

**Hugh M. Craig,** assistant to the manager in charge of the Fort Worth district offices of the Gulf Production Company, spent the past week in visiting the various producing properties held by the company in West Texas.

**W. J. Luke,** for many years connected with the Pacific and Associated Oil Companies in the production branch, has recently become connected with the Transcontinental Oil Company. Mr. Luke, who is one of the "old timers" in the game, is probably one of the best known production supervisors and development men in California. In addition to considerable Mexican and South American experience, he has played a prominent role in the making of California's older fields in the northern part of the State. At present, Mr. Luke has charge of the Transcontinental's exploitation work near Santa Barbara, California, the scene of Goleta, the youngest high-gravity area on the Pacific Coast.

**Lester Keim,** formerly head of the engineering department of the Oil Well Supply Company of California, has been advanced to the position of assistant general manager of the company, with offices in Los Angeles. The promotion comes after a three year connection with "Oil Well" in his former capacity. Prior to his connection with "Oil Well" Mr. Keim was with the R. D. Nuttall Company. He was one of the pioneers in the practical development of the "Oil Well" Hild Drive which is now being successfully employed in many oil fields throughout the country for electric rotary drilling.

**E. O. Sanguinet,** vice-president and general sales agent of W. S. Barnicle & Company, returned to St. Louis late last week following a visit to Houston.

**S. C. Muratta,** sales engineer for the United Iron Works, Inc., is transferring his headquarters from the company's Okmulgee offices to Tulsa. General offices of United Iron Works are located in Kansas City with manufacturing plants at convenient points in the Mid-Continent field.

**E. R. Ames,** for a number of years connected with the Elliott Core Drilling Company in Los Angeles and more recently associated with the Empire Companies on the West Coast, has become Mid-Continent manager for Elliott with headquarters at Houston. Mr. Ames relieves C. J. Hillman who has been covering the Gulf Coast for the Elliott people and who has been transferred to the Tulsa office of the company.

**F. C. Merritt,** with the Elliott Core Drilling Company at Los Angeles, was a visitor in Houston during the past week where he has been calling on the trade.

**P. D. Hammer** has been appointed Mid-Continent representative for the Lorraine Corporation of Los Angeles, makers of the Lorraine oil and gas separators, Mid-Continent offices have been opened at 406 West First Street, Tulsa. D. G. Lorraine, president of the Lorraine Company, is spending two months visiting the important producing areas in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast. Mr. Hammer was formerly connected with the Republic Supply Company of California.

## Fort Worth Entertains Oil Men From Dallas

Fort Worth, Texas.—Officials of oil companies and operators of Dallas broke bread across the festive board and played golf with Fort Worth oil men Friday afternoon and evening at a Fort Worth country club under the auspices of the wildcat, or social committee of the Texas division of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association. The party was the second of a series of inter-city social gatherings planned to promote wider acquaintances and friendly contact between oil men residing in the various oil centers in the State. The idea has been carried out with great success for several years in California, and was tried out for the first time in the Mid-Continent when Dallas entertained Fort Worth oil men on June 10.

J. D. Collett, president of the Texas division of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, will appoint "wildcat

committees" in other prominent oil centers in the State shortly to permit a series of informal gatherings, with each city taking a turn at entertaining.

Golf tournaments have been proven by the two gatherings to be the most popular form of entertainment, and to increase interest the Marland Oil Company of Texas has donated a cup, a migratory trophy, to go to the winning team, while J. Elmer Thomas, Fort Worth operator, has posted a punch bowl to be awarded to the first member to qualify for the hole-in-one club. Fort Worth golfers will have to defend their rights to the Marland cup at the next gathering through having defeated Dallas' team by a score of 25 to 10 Friday at the River Crest Country Club. R. Ilsley of Dallas won the high medal honors on the Dallas team with a score of 122, and Stanley Cohagan of Amarillo, who was assigned to the Fort Worth team, carried off like honors for the latter team with a score of 126. I. R. Shelton, geologist for the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, Dallas, and Nathan Adams, Dallas banker and oil man, tied for low score, and the former received a golf bag after winning the toss. M. L. Messengill won the low for Fort Worth. V. E. Heath of Dallas received the booby prize through 12 strokes on the seventeenth hole.

Previous to the golf tournament the visitors were entertained with a luncheon at the River Crest Club house, and dinner was served at seven o'clock, with W. A. Moncrief, vice president of the Marland Oil Company, presiding as toastmaster. Following the award of golf prizes, short talks were made by J. D. Collett, W. H. "Bill" Francis, chief counsel for Magnolia Petroleum Company; M. H. Goode, vice president of Marland Oil Company; Nathan Adams, Truett Cranfill, Dallas operator, and J. Elmer Thomas. The story telling contest staged between Dallas and Fort Worth oil men was declared a draw. The party adjourned with a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Collett as a mark of appreciation for his work in bringing the oil men together.

The Fort Worth "wildcat committee" included the following: W. A. Moncrief, chairman; F. J. Adams, general agent Gulf Production Company; J. A. Bermingham, The Texas Company; W. M. Harrison, president Star Refining & Producing Company; T. B. Hoffer, president Hoffer Oil Corporation; J. Elmer Thomas, E. A. Landreth, president Landreth Production Corporation; H. J. Morlang, Oil Well Supply Company, and J. H. Jenkins, vice president Tidal Oil Company.

# HOW OIL MEN PLAY

## *Blaine Johnston Paints Landscapes in Off Hours*

SOME men have funny ways of passing away their spare time—have peculiar hobbies that do not even approach matching the real everyday activities associated with their business. Oil men are not exceptions to this any more than men of any other industry.

Take Blaine Johnston, production superintendent for Crown-Central Petroleum Corporation, for example. He paints landscapes, and the heighth of his ambition is and always has been to be a great artist. Very unusual hobby for a man who has spent about half of his forty-two years wading up to his ankles in oil field mud—a historical career that took him from the roughest roughneck in the Spindle Top boom days to a white collared job because he was capable, physically and mentally, and willingly applied himself.

Johnston is a production consultant for Crown-Central after resigning as production and drilling superintendent nearly a year ago, to go into business for himself. He is also vice-president of the Arkansas Drilling Company and holds the same position in the Johnston Formation Testing Company, both of which concerns have headquarters in El Dorado, Arkansas. But in reality he's an artist and admits it, and about the only connection he can find between his business and his hobby is that he uses oil colors in his art work. Incidentally he finds a logical comeback for his follow workers who kid him about his hobby—that we might have a means of getting rid of some of the present overproduction if all production men would go in for more oil painting and less drilling.

BLAINE JOHNSTON

Johnston was born in Parker County, Texas, near Mineral Wells, January 4, 1885, and lived in this part of the State until he went to Beaumont in 1903, following Spindle Top's early rush. With one asset, the physique of a husky country boy, he went to work for the Stella Oil Company as striker in a blacksmith shop. Later he was teamster for the Gulf, and from this job entered the pipe line deparment. Within a short time after landing at Spindle Top he was drilling. In 1919 he went with Crown-Central, then the White Oil Corporation, as superintendent of production in Arkansas and Louisiana, and in 1922 was made general superintendent over all the company's properties.

He was married in his late twenties to Miss Olive Jordan of Galveston, and is the father of a 12-year-old son, Blaine, Jr., who also spends his pastime sketching and painting.

Oil field co-workers of Johnston's early field days probably would fail to recognize him at his home on evenings wearing his smock before the easel and palette—a 200 pounder standing six feet, two inches, who has drilled more hole than the average driller in the country, but who has followed an inborn desire for the artistic since boyhood days when he shaped pictures in the dirt to stamp them out when they failed to come up to his taste.

# Deep Sand Production at Seal Beach Holds Attention

## Full value of deeper sands will not be determined until completion of several tests now being drilled

*By BRAD MILLS*
*Staff Representative*

LOS ANGELES—With the Marland Oil Company's 2600-barrel completion at 5075 feet and the discovery of a 42-gravity oil by the petroleum Securities Company at a still greater depth, the Seal Beach field refuses to be crowded into the background, and California's newest critical area still holds the center of interest in this territory.

It appeared a week ago that neither the Wasem sand nor the deeper layers of the Selover zone would yield anything of importance. Deep coring into the bottom of the Selover failed to disclose big production, while none of the 25 tests for the Wasem sand reported significant showings.

It now seems, judging from actual developments, that both the lower Selover and the Wasem sand may be productive, since the Marland's big producer was supposedly completed in the former and it is generally believed that the Petroleum Securities' high gravity well is deep enough to be in the latter zone.

The Marland's well, Selover 11, really was a re-completion, but this fact was considerably more than offset by the importance of such production at so great a depth. It was originally completed May 31 as a 1200-barrel producer at 4929 feet, but the Marland officials included it in the number deepened to test either the lower Selover or any other sand which might lie under it. It is generally believed that the well was not re-completed at a depth great enough to class it as a Wasem sand producer, although the gravity of the oil coincides closely with that found in the original Wasem completion by the General Petroleum Corporation. The question will not be settled definitely until the Marland completes the deepening of several other wells in the immediate region.

The Petroleum Securities Company will not make public the exact depth of its high gravity producer, but intimates that it is much deeper than production is ordinarily found in the main part of the field. Reliable reports stated that the exact depth was 5226 feet. The company has confirmed the rumor that the well was producing 200 barrels daily. The flow of oil is accompanied by approximately 10,000,000 cubic feet of very rich gas. The gravity of the oil is more than 10 degrees higher than that found in any other part of the field and the gas production is far above the average. It really is the only well yet completed which has had a sustained flow of gas. The theory has been advanced that the well may have tapped a pocket above the Wasem sand and the lighter oil and gas have accumulated. The casing pressure is more than 1500 pounds. It is also possible that as the gas pressure decreases the production of oil will be higher and the gravity considerably lower.

### Eight New Wells

Initial production during the week totaled 7000 barrels from eight completions and one re-completion. Field production increased to 61,655 barrels, a gain of about 1500 barrels during the week. The total number of producing wells was 110 and the average production per well was 560 barrels. There were 59 drilling wells and 30 rigs up at the close of the past week.

The California Eastern Oil Company completed its Fuller 1 at 4906 feet with an initial production of 1955 barrels. It was the first large completion in the regular Selover zone for several weeks. The company also completed two small wells. They were Fleming 1 and Ostaff 1 and both were completed at 4920 feet. The production of the former was 530 and the latter 385 barrels.

George Getty completed his Fee 2 as a 165 barrel producer at 4936 feet. It was one of the smallest wells yet completed in the field by Mr. Getty. The well carried two full strings of casing. The eight and one-fourth-inch casing was cemented at 4646 feet and the six and one-fourth-inch set at 4922. The crude tested 25.6 gravity and cut less than 1 per cent.

The General Petroleum Corporation abandoned Woodward & Winters 1 at 2381 feet. The company was the discoverer of the Wasem sand and it was thought that the best chance for production was in that deep sand. Several other wells are idle.

The Associated Oil Company completed Bryant 11 as a Bixby zone producer at 4425 feet. Initial production was 830 barrels. Like most producers at this depth, the well is flowing low gravity oil, which tests only 23.8 degrees.

### Round Mountain

The Elbe Oil Company has practically completed its second well on the Round Mountain structure, the newest field in the State, and a production test will be made as soon as adjustments are made in the oil string. Drilling was stopped at 2161 feet. Although there is a difference of 22 feet in elevation, the second well opened up 65 feet more sand than the discovery well. The 11-inch water string was set at 1450 feet and the eight and one-fourth-inch oil string will be set near bottom, with 675 feet of perforated casing attached. Some trouble has been experienced in running the oil string, but this is expected to be overcome. The second well picked up the first showings at 1400 feet and they continued to the bottom. Three distinct oil zones were drilled through. The first showed a 29 gravity oil, the second a 25 gravity oil and the third yielded a 22 gravity crude. The second well is 54 feet deeper than the discovery well, which came in with an initial production of 500 barrels. Due to its location, the Round Mountain structure has not attracted as much attention as it deserves, according to those familiar with the area. Surface indications tend to support the claim that the field will eventually be more than six miles in length. The approximate width of the structure is not so apparent.

The Standard Oil Company is somewhat puzzled at the action of its No. 32, section 31-12-23, in the Sunset field, and has temporarily shut in the well to make some experiments to determine why the gas production dropped from several million cubic feet to less than one million cubic feet daily, while the oil production remained practically the same. The well was recently completed at 3427 feet as both a gas and oil well. The initial production of oil was only 25 barrels, but there was no decrease, despite the sudden decline in gas production.

### Goleta

E. J. Miley has completed his No. 7, in the Goleta field, at 1441 feet and has established a record with 43 gravity crude. This remarkable producer was completed at only 1441 feet and production ran about 150 barrels during the first test. The former high gravity mark was 40 and the latest completion has renewed interest in the dis-

## STATUS OF SEAL BEACH OPERATIONS

| Company— | Drlg. | Rigs | Lcns. | Prods. | Oprns. | Prod. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahlburg Gasoline Corp. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Fred Aitkin | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Associated Oil Co. | 5 | .. | 6 | 11 | 22 | 9,635 |
| Tom Bailes | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Bankline Oil Co. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .... |
| H. J. Barneson | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .... |
| R. Burns | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| California-American | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| California-Eastern | 4 | .. | 6 | 8 | 18 | 4,220 |
| California Pet. Corp. | 4 | 1 | .. | 6 | 11 | 1,550 |
| Coastal Oil Co. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 220 |
| Dill-Comstock | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .... |
| Dominguez Extension | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Doyle & Clune | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Dudley-Ocherman | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| Dutton | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| F. Erwing | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| H. Fisher | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| General Pet. Corp. | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 220 |
| George Getty | 2 | .. | 1 | 12 | 15 | 7,800 |
| Paul Getty | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2,575 |
| Edwin B. Griffin | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Hauser Pet. Corp. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 310 |
| R. R. Horowitz | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... |
| Hughes & Richmond | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Italo-American | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Al Johnson | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| Lofton Oil Co. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| A. N. Macrate | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Marland Oil Co. | 5 | 3 | 7 | 22 | 377 | 18,315 |
| McAlpine | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| McCoy-Deeds | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| Max McVey | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| Miley Oil Co. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 580 |
| Olympic Refining Co. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .... |
| M. W. Pannell | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 300 |
| Pet. Securities | 10 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 37 | 4,125 |
| Rainbow Pet. Co. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 380 |
| Richfield Oil Co. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 330 |
| Ring Pet. Co. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Fred Roberts | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| J. F. Robertson & Co. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Smithson & White | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| South Basin Oil Co. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 185 |
| Standard Oil Co. | 2 | .. | .. | 12 | 14 | 9,000 |
| Superior Oil Co. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 260 |
| Travis Drilling Co. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 700 |
| Union Pet. & Drilling Co. | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | 7 | .... |
| Universal Cons. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 750 |
| Fred Walker | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | .... |
| Waklin & Peacock | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Wallace & Failing | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 200 |
| J. G. Wheeler | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| White Eagle Pet. Co. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .... |
| J. Woodward | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| Totals | 59 | 30 | 48 | 110 | 247 | 61,655 |

trict, which is one of the shallowest in the State. The well is flowing irregularly by heads and is showing some water.

### Huntington Beach

The Huntington Beach field is putting up a stubborn fight to maintain its present production level, and, despite the absence of completions, is one of the few in the State to succeed in its purpose. Fluctuations are small and move within a very narrow margin. The San Martinez Oil Company's Hanke 1, an eastern test near Ninth Street, recently blew out and had all the appearance of a gusher, but after it was brought under control appeared rather tame. A test of the 8¼-inch casing was being made when the blow-out occurred. The test has created considerable interest because of its location. The well was carried to 5176 feet, but plugged back to 4050 feet, with the eight and one-fourth-inch casing set at 3800 feet. E. L. Cragen, an independent operator, has reached an interesting depth in his Ames 1, which is showing for a producer at 3980 feet. The oil sand was topped at 3600 feet and a test will be made after the eight and one-fourth-inch casing is set.

The Union Oil Company will put its latest completion in the Athens-Rosecrans field, Howard Park 16, on the compressor for a production test. Drilling was stopped at 4966 feet and the six and one-fourth-inch casing set at 4908 feet. Production is estimated at 200 barrels. Development in this field gradually is simmering down to routine operations. Less than a dozen tests are under way and several of these are idle.

The Shell Company's Puente A-2, a deep test in the old Puente field, has encountered streaks of gray and brown shale at 5200 feet, which contained good showings of oil. The well had failed to show anything of importance for several hundred feet, and the present discovery gives the company a chance for deep production, it is thought. There are several other deep tests in the immediate region, among which is the Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company's Olinda 96, the deepest well ever drilled.

Water has developed in the Holly Development Company's Barnett 1, which was recently completed as a 200 barrel well in the East Coyote district. A cement plug in the bottom has failed to correct the situation and the well is producing about 25 per cent water.

The old Newport shallow field will be given a deep test by Tower & Olsen, independent Los Angeles operators, who are not satisfied that the field's producing days are about over. The well will be located on block H, Fairview tract, which is nearly one-half mile from the old producing wells. This is one of the few fields in the Los Angeles basin which has not had several deep tests.

The Standard Oil Company has decided to shoot its No. 4, section 27-31-23, in the Midway field, after all other efforts have failed to bring about commercial production. The well was originally drilled to 3485 feet, but failed to develop anything of importance. It was plugged back to 3350 feet but still failed to produce. It will be the first time in the history of Kern County that a well has been shot. The oil sand is considered suitable for shooting and operators are closely watching the outcome.

The General Petroleum Corporation is abondoning its No. 51, section 14-28-27, on the Kern Front area, at 2020 feet, after it was definitely determined that the test was off structure. A careful production test failed to yield anything which would justify deeper drilling. The company is drilling three other wells in the immediate region. The Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company had better luck in the field and apparently has an average producer in its No. 5, section 23-28-27, at 2342 feet. The eight and one-fourth-inch is being set on bottom and a production test is expected within the next week.

The chief interest in the Ventura field is centering in the several deep tests now being drilled on various parts of the structure. The Associated Oil Company has reached 6608 feet in its Hartman 6 and the deeper sands are much more promising than the formations found around 6000 feet. Streaks of hard, sandy shale have been found and many of these have shown both gas and oil.

## Los Angeles Shipments

Los Angeles.—Shipments of petroleum from the Los Angeles harbor during the past week reached a total of 2,920,464 barrels. Crude shipments totaled 1,060,969 barrels, with various other grades making up the remainder. Gasoline shipments amounted to approximately 750,000 barrels. The bulk of the shipments were consigned to Pacific coast points, which drew 1,088,000 barrels of products. Atlantic coast points drew on stocks to the amount of 558,000 barrels, Atlantic foreign points 540,000 barrels and Pacific foreign ports received 348,000 barrels. The port presents a busy spectacle, with ships from all over the world coming for petroleum products.

## Hawthorne Test

Los Angeles,—The Smith Petroleum Company has slightly increased the production in its wildcat well near Hawthorne by changing the tubing level. The well stopped drilling in an oil sand at 6215 feet and a production test is being made to determine its commercial value. The exact production of the well has not been announced but reliable reports state that a 24-hour test ran close to 50 barrels.

# Yount-Lee Organization Grows With Spindle Top

## Company has drilled 105 wells in field, 90 of them producers, and still has some choice acreage with no competition

BEAUMONT, Texas—Yount-Lee Oil Company, at the opening of 1926, was a small independent concern operating two wildcat rigs in virgin territory surrounding the Spindle Top cap rock field, and handled by an office force of three men occpying as many rooms in a downtown Beaumont office building. At the close of the second quarter of 1927 this company had recovered in round numbers 14,057,000 barrels from Spindle Top deep sands, a record of second largest producing company in Texas; had 2,667,000 barrels of steel storage erected on an 1800-acre tank farm site fronting nearly a mile on the Neches River channel with an export terminal of 10,000 barrels capacity per hour; a three-mile shell road from the productive area to the terminal with a first class drainage system completed, and had a treating system capable of handling 1,000,000 barrels of oil monthly.

Records of the company today show a total of 105 wells drilled at Spindle Top, 90 of which were producers with an average initial yield of more than 3000 barrels per well. The total of 14,057,000 barrels has been produced from approximately 43.5 acres, and the daily run from this area was 37,296 barrels July 21. On this date the company had 14 rigs running, including eight new holes and six workovers, which, when completed, will still be within the above mentioned tract.

Aside from 1,920,000 barrels now in storage on the company's tank farm the production has been sold.

Frank Yount, president of Yount-Lee Oil Company, "prepared for war in time of peace." Acreage lying in close proximity of the famous old cap rock field on Spindle Top hill attracted attention intermittently from the shallow cap rock boom of 1901 to the new deep sand discovery in January, 1926. During this time the leading companies of the coastal country took their turn at wildcatting for deep oil off the dome. Tracts were blocked, drilled and given up to be blocked by other companies for exploration work. Frank Yount, aided by Marrs McLean, independent operator, who deserves much of the credit for the deep discovery, let other companies have their fling at possible deep pay and then started leasing acreage until more than 900 acres in a block was secured reaching completely around the dome. It was after the leasing campaign was completed that wildcatting started, and only three wells were drilled until deep production had been opened on two sides of the dome.

Small blocks of acreage held by other companies, which gave rise to the rush drilling in Spindle Top deep sands in June, 1926, by competitive drilling offsetting Yount-Lee acreage, is now practically drilled up so far as proven territory is concerned, and the bulk of new production obtained by these companies recently has been from the deepening of old wells. Unless new production is opened, Yount-Lee Oil Company will have little competition in the future, as the combined output of all other companies with holdings there now amounts to only 16,000 barrels, as compared with more than 50,000 barrels during the peak of the deep sands yield.

The Yount-Lee interests plan to keep its daily run of production around 35,000 barrels, this level will be held by a continuation of drilling through the proven strips. On the 500-acre McFaddin tract skirting the southwest edge of the dome there is a proven strip 2000 feet by 500 feet to be drilled at the company's discretion inasmuch as there is no competitive holdings adjoining. The extent of the productive acreage on the Gladys City tract of Yount-Lee is not definitely known. From the western line of producers there is a strip 950 feet west held by the company which has not been drilled. That part of this acreage is good for production was proven July 21 by the completion of Gladys 34, for 3500 barrels from 3150 feet at a location 200 feet west of the company's former production along the western line. J. O. Davis, independent operator, is now drilling a wildcat 1000 feet west of the Gladys 34, and in the event of a producer at this point the entire remaining undrilled acreage of Yount-Lee between this and the company's old production will be proven. Further, it would offer again some competitive drilling; to the west, however, since most of the territory to the north has proved to be in the salt by drilling of Rio Bravo Oil Company and others

Seventeen of Yount-Lee's producers are still making pipe line oil. Production from wells making water is handled through a petroleum rectifying system of dehydraters. Through a drainage system installed by the company in the early days of the deep sand field all oil waste has been eliminated. Waste oil from the five leases of the company is picked up and run to a central point to be skimmed and run through the treaters. Gross runs of the company show an average of around 15 per cent salt water.

A shell road three miles in length has enabled, since its building, transportation and the moving of equipment by the company to be carried on with no time loss during wet weather.

The following table gives the status of Yount-Lee's results in the deep sand territory of Spindle Top:

| Lease— | Producers completed | Failures completed | Present producers | Daily average | Daily well avg. | Producing acreage | Daily avg. per acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McFaddin | 31 | 3 | 26 | 17,119 | 658 | 10.4 | 1,646 |
| Gladys | 29 | 5 | 15 | 4,310 | 287 | 24. | 179 |
| Fee | 23 | 3 | 18 | 13,630 | 757 | 6.9 | 1,975 |
| Davis | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2,237 | 373 | 1.5 | 1,491 |
| Trembly | 1 | 3 | .. | .... | ... | .7 | .... |
| Total | 90 | 15 | 65 | 37,296 | 573 | 43.5 | 857 |

## Spindle Top Up Again With Two New Wells

Beaumont, Texas. — After a drop from 59,550 barrels daily production to less than 53,000 barrels within 10 days ending July 20, Spindle Top was again running 54,410 barrels Sunday, July 24, as a result of two substantial producers completed late last week in the deep sand section.

Yount-Lee Oil Company's Gladys City 34 made 3500 barrels pipe line oil from 3150 feet at a location 200 feet west of any well previously brought in on this tract. This well offers indications of large flush production yet to be developed on the western side of the 400-acre Gladys City tract. The Sun Company completed its McLean 13 Sunday for 2000 barrels from 5300 feet as a new well.

There are approximately 25 rigs running in the deep sand field now, 14 of which are being drilled by Yount-Lee Oil Company. More than 35 per cent of these operations are on workover holes. At this rate the field shows little prospects of a material decline within the near future.

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When the casing is run—especially those long last strings to the deep sands of today—when the well is almost in, the greater the chances of losing it become. That is why more and more strings, being run today, carry Smithsteel Couplings.

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# Co-Operative Wildcatting Plan Presented

*By RALPH ARNOLD*

FOR several years the writer has been working on a plan whereby the efforts of the independent geologist, lease man, and operator might be co-ordinated in the acquiring and development of prospective oil properties at a minimum cost, a minimum hazard and a maximum of profit to the participants. The beggarly treatment usually accorded the geologist, lease man, technologist and independent operator by the large companies has led to the plan here outlined. The claim that big money is the all important thing in wildcatting is clearly disproved by the present successful operation of this plan in Montana.

The independent operator seldom feels that he can afford the service of high priced geologists in scouting for prospective oil structures. The lease man and promoter usually have the same view. On the other hand the successful geologist is seldom rewarded with what he considers his fair share of the profits accruing from the opening up of new oil and gas fields for the discovery of which he is usually responsible. The plan here described seems to give everybody a square deal.

The initiative must be taken by a geologist whose general knowledge of the oil fields of the region in which the operations are to take place is broad. The wider the extent of country covered by the operations, the more is the general hazard reduced and the probabilities of success enhanced. A program taking in two or more states naturally gives a greater play than does one confined to a single state, district or field.

### Plan of Operation

First, a small fund for actual out-of-pocket field, traveling and other expenses of the geologists, lease men and legal advisors must be raised. This can usually be done through a syndicate of the organizers themselves or of personal friends or operators whose faith in the organizers warrants them in making a small outlay. Ten to fifty thousand dollars is ample, depending on the scope of the enterprise contemplated. This money should be in the bank before the field work commences, as a shortage of funds at a critical time may mean the complete failure of the venture.

Second, tentative understandings must be reached with responsible independent operators who are in the market for good prospective structures. These operators must be thoroughly competent and completely financed to make an adequate test of the territory they contract to drill. Many a good field has been condemned through lack of capital or the incompetence of an operator.

Third, the organizers must establish their financial and professional credit in the districts in which they are to seek holdings. They must be prepared to show the local land owners, bankers and other influential men of the community that, if good looking structures can be leased on favorable terms, responsible operators immediately will undertake to thoroughly test the territory. By favorable terms is meant leases calling for not to exceed one-eighth royalty, plenty of time in which to make geological surveys, examine titles, make all locations and start actual drilling operations so that the latter will not have to be initiated or carried forward during unfavorable weather conditions. In the case of lands covered by government permits 2½ per cent royalty to the permittee on preferential acreage, in excess of the 5 per cent that goes to the government, is a fair distribution of interests. Bona fide lessors, having faith in their district, should make their profits with the operators in the form of royalties rather than off the operators by means of rentals and bonuses. Operators should not be penalized for spending their money for the benefit of the land owners. Therefore, no lessor of prospective oil land should exact a bonus. The operator cannot make any money for himself without making it for the land owner. The owner has all to gain and nothing to lose by granting a liberal lease. The inexperienced or over-zealous employees of the larger companies, or the irresponsible fly-by-night promoters are usually the greatest offenders in paying rentals and bonuses to land owners in territory where the hazards are too great to warrant them. All operators, whether big or little should unite to discourage this practice in wildcat territory.

Fourth, preliminary or reconnaissance geological surveys must be made to determine the areas offering favorable geological evidence; then leasing should be carried forward until the entire structure is covered. The expense of detailed geological surveys and drilling operations should never be incurred until the land is safely tied up, for if much money is expended before the leasing is completed, there are usually a few land owners who will attempt to hold out and benefit at the expense of their more generous and patriotic neighbors who have already leased their lands. It is usually better to abandon operations than to permit such people to take undue advantage of your time and money and of those who are willing to lease.

Fifth, after the prospective structure has been completely leased a most detailed geological survey should be undertaken. This should be accompanied by a preliminary examination of titles, especially of the lands in the region of the proposed test well.

At least three or four structures should be leased and surveyed before the operators are called in to begin actual drilling. The writer has found that about eight structures make the most workable combination or pool under the general plan here outlined.

### Division of the Land

The division of the lands on the various structures is made on the following basis:

To the operator who drills the well, one-third of the land net, without overriding royalties; to the operators' pool, one-sixth of the land on each structure which is thrown into a pool that belongs to the operators as a whole; to the various other interests involved in the preliminary financing and in the acquiring of the leases and their examination, one-half of the land.

As a concrete illustration of the plan, assume that eight structures have been taken over for inclusion in a single enterprise. Assume that each structure has an average of 12,500 acres of lands leased. The total area of the eight structures would therefore be 100,000 acres. According to the above plan, one-half of this entire acreage or 50,000 acres, would go to the operators, leaving the other half for inclusion in a corporation organized to remunerate those who have made the enterprise ready for the operators.

### Distribution of the Stock

The distribution of the stock of this corporation should be governed by the services rendered by the various geologists, lease men, attorneys, financiers, etc. In general, it has been deemed quite equitable to give 20 per cent of the outstanding stock of the company to the geologists for their services, both in reconnaisance and detailed work; 20 per cent to the lease men for acquiring the leases; and 60 per cent to various other participants, such as the financiers, organizers, attorneys and others who assist materially in advancing the interest of the enterprise. An allotment from the original organization syndicate funds is used to reimburse the geologists and lease men

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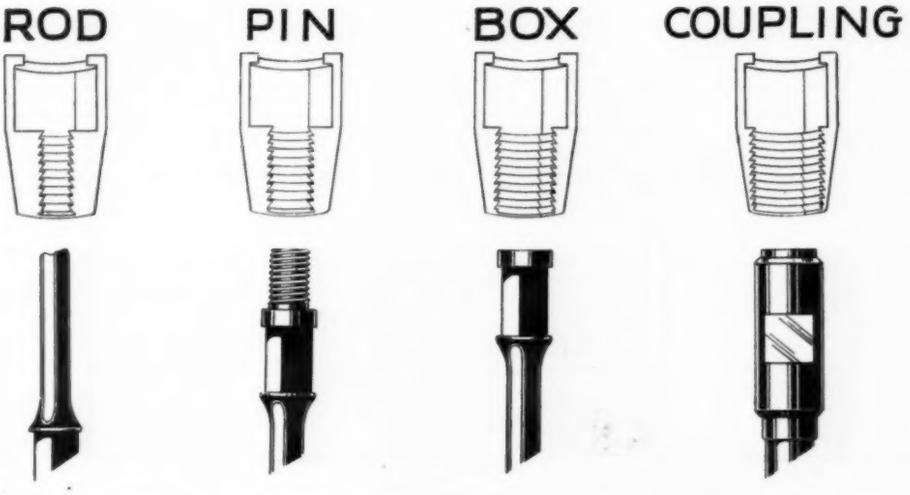


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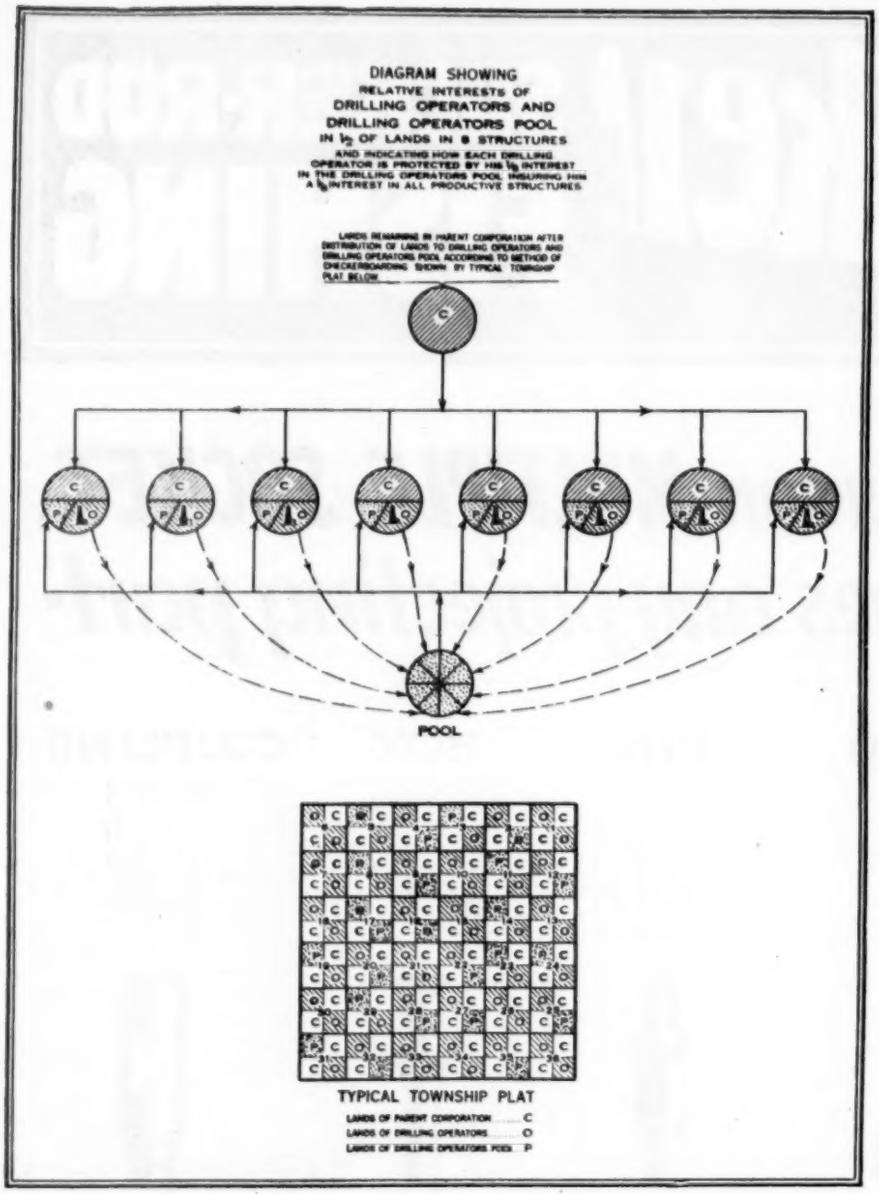
DIAGRAM SHOWING
RELATIVE INTERESTS OF
DRILLING OPERATORS AND
DRILLING OPERATORS POOL
IN ½ OF LANDS IN 8 STRUCTURES
AND INDICATING HOW EACH DRILLING
OPERATOR IS PROTECTED BY HIS 1/8 INTEREST
IN THE DRILLING OPERATORS POOL INSURING HIM
A 1/16 INTEREST IN ALL PRODUCTIVE STRUCTURES
LANDS REMAINING IN PARENT CORPORATION AFTER
DISTRIBUTION OF LANDS TO DRILLING OPERATORS AND
DRILLING OPERATORS POOL ACCORDING TO METHOD OF
CHECKERBOARDING SHOWN BY TYPICAL TOWNSHIP
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LANDS OF PARENT CORPORATION ..... C
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LANDS OF DRILLING OPERATORS POOL ..... P

for actual out-of-pocket expenses. The balance of the money is necessary for maintaining the organization and for recording and filing fees in the various states in which the corporation becomes domiciled.

### Units of Division of Land

The division of the land on the structures is in accordance with the usual checkerboard system, in 160 acre blocks. The operator is given the first 160 acres on which the initial well is drilled and has the choice of another 160 acres. The other interests consisting of the organizers' and operators' pool then choose two blocks, the operator one, the other interests two, and so on until the land has been completely divided. The one-sixth going to the operators' pool is then chosen out of the two-thirds remaining after the operator has selected his holdings. After the one-half has been segregated to the operator and operators' pool, the balance is assigned to the corporation above mentioned.

In case it is deemed desirable to hold the land in larger blocks than 160 acres, it has been found feasible to exchange the holdings within the structure in such a way that blocks of 320 or 640 acres can be built up under a single holding.

It is generally desirable for the operators to have a gentleman's agreement with the corporation regarding the disposition of the leases in case either party desires to sublease or sell their holdings. In case an operator desires to sell, the corporation and the other operators are given first chance to purchase on the same terms which the operator can secure from outside parties, and vice versa, the corporation gives the operators first choice to acquire any of its holdings in case it desires to sell or sublease. In this way the entire structure is pooled, and the original developers of the enterprise cannot be pitted against each other by outside interests endeavoring to secure holdings in the structure.

The advantages of the plan are many. To the land owner or lessor it offers a quick test for his holdings. The larger companies often acquire leases and hold them for years before testing. Under this plan every structure is usually tested the first year, because each structure is handled as a separate development unit.

To the operator it offers the advantages of the best geological advice, the best legal talent and the services of conscientious lease men. He is assured co-operation with all the others interested in the enterprise in the development and disposal of his holdings after his test well has proven the structure. The operator is spared the initial expense and responsibilitiy of the employment of geologists, lawyers, lease men and other helpers and can devote his undivided attention to the drilling of the well. In this latter, also, he has the assistance of the geologists of the enterprise.

To those who finance the project, to the geologists, attorneys, lease men and others it offers a chance for material participation in the profits in a dignified and ethical manner in place of the small salaries and fees usually paid by the large companies for similar services. As the expenses are all paid, the participants only risk their time. Their remuneration is in a stock which is entirely dependent for value on their own efforts.

Groups operating under this plan have little to fear in the way of competition from the big companies for the reason that a higher type of work throughout the organization can be counted on because the participants are really material profit-sharers instead of salaried officers, employees and "clock-watchers."

### Probabilities of Success Great

If the personnel of the original organizers, lease men and geologists is satisfactory, and competent and responsible operators do the drilling, the enterprise cannot help but go forward to a successful culmination, if oil in commercial quantities is encountered in any one of the test wells. If more than one structure proves productive the enterprise immediately becomes a bonanza.

The owners of leases, and the operators on the various structures are held together by the common bond of ownership of half of each structure by the parent corporation. The whole group of structures, therefore, presents a solid unit for conservative development and operation, and for fair prices for the production rather than for haphazard, wasteful operations and cheap oil such as result when small unit holdings are involved.

This plan if universally adopted will go far to stabilize the wildcatting and producing end of the oil and gas industry, will greatly reduce the hazard of wildcat drilling, will eliminate much of the loss of money by the investing public, and will give to the men who deserve it their just share of the profits.

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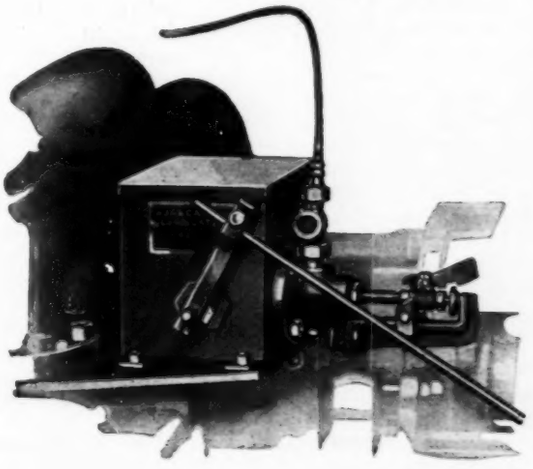

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# Mountain States Field Development Notes

## Propose Gas Line to Serve Ogden and Salt Lake

Denver, Colo.—Rumors which have received substantiation during this week are to the effect that a contract has been signed between the Hope Engineering & Supply Company and the operators in Baxter Basin, Hiawatha, and Clay Basin fields whereby the Hope interests secure an option on the gas production in these areas. The construction of a pipe line to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, is contemplated. Contract gives the Hope Company a certain period within which to assure itself of an available market for the gas to warrant the undertaking. If satisfactory, contracts can be made with the distributing companies in the cities which it is proposed to supply and with industries which may be in the market for natural gas; it is probable that construction work on the line will be started this year. Operating companies entering into the agreement with the Hope Engineering & Supply Company were the Producers & Refiners Corporation, the Wyoming Oil Fields Company, the Western States Oil & Land Company, the Ohio Oil Company, the Associated Oil Company of Wyoming, and the Montacal Oil Company. Developed open flow capacity of Baxter Basin and the other fields covered by the contract is between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 cubic feet per day with ample reserves of proved territory to insure a sufficient supply of gas for many years. The proposed line will be about 200 miles long, and will cost about $6,500,000. The line will be of 20-inch pipe.

## Survey Colorado Line

Casper, Wyo.—Survey for a pipeline which will be laid by Midwest Refining Company of Colorado from Iles Dome field to the town of Craig is being made by company's engineers this month. However, it is stated officially, the company has no intention of laying the line this year.

## Moody Corporation Will Drill in Colorado

Denver, Colo.—Moody Oil Corporation of Fort Worth is starting a wildcat test on Glade anticline in Dolores County, southwestern Colorado. Structure is 25 miles long by five miles in width and embraces 80,000 acres. Test is to be drilled to 4000 feet. Location is on the northwest of section 30-41-16, 30 miles north and seven miles east of the Midwest Refining Company's McElmo Canon test in Montezuma County, section 23-36-18, which was drilled in 1922 and abandoned at 4588 feet after several good showings of oil and gas. Because it is located in a comparatively isolated region, transportation provides one of the major difficulties to be overcome; a road which has cost $5000 is constructed and camp buildings are being erected.

## Montana Wildcat Is a Producer

Great Falls, Mont.—Ralph Arnold interests have a 25 barrel well in a stray sand at 1445 feet in their test on Bannatyne Dome, 40 miles north of the city of Great Falls, and 65 miles from the nearest production. Oil is reported to be coming from a genuine sand which is 78 feet in thickness; gravity is 27.4; gasoline content 18.4. Well was shot with 200 quarts of nitroglycerine at 1550 feet. Location is in section 8-25n-1e. The well was drilled by Montana Pacific Oil Company and the Genou Oil & Gas Company.

## Standard Officials Fly

Denver, Colo.—Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will fly from Chicago to Denver next week in the company's big passenger plane deluxe, to attend a board meeting in the Colorado capitol city.

**Jno. D. Clark** of Denver, president of the Midwest Refining Company and a director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, visited Cheyenne last Wednesday, having as his guests J. H. Headley and Joseph Hunt of London, both of whom were en route to New Zealand. Mr. Clark entertained them with a tour of the Salt Creek oil fields in Natrona County, and visit to the state capitol city.

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**E. P. Marston**, president of Texas-Pacific Coal & Oil Company and J. Robey Penn, chairman of the board of the same company, visited in Great Falls, Montana, a week ago while making an inspection tour of the company's Montana holdings.

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**A. B. Mitchell**, pioneer operator in the Cat Creek field, associated with Portland, Oregon, men, will drill a deep test to 3000 feet on section 21-15-30e in the western part of the Cat Creek field.

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**Dr. Robert D. George**, dean of the Geological College at University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, was an interested visitor at Wilson-Hiawatha Dome and Baxter Basin regions a week ago. He was guest of Wm. A. Myers of the Myers interests, drilling at Wilson Dome.

## Operators Agree on Joint Test in Uintah Basin

Denver, Colo.—Midwest Exploration Company has just closed a contract with 62 other parties for a test on Duchesne County, south of the town of the same name, and 70 miles west of the Colorado line. It is a long, narrow zone of folding and faulting, extending east and west for 20 miles, and is said to be of the California type of structure. It was first discovered by geologists of the Matador Petroleum Company (Royal Dutch Shell) in September, 1920. Several changes in policy let the structure go into the hands of the Ute Petroleum Company, then the Utah Southern Oil Company, under whose direction Early 1, section 13-4s-6w, was drilled to 2867 feet, where it was shut down after having had at least 12 showings of oil and four or five showings of gas. The Midwest will now drill the test to 3500 feet and may drill a second test upon the completion of the first. Companies with holdings on the structure are Utah Southern Oil Company, Ute Petroleum Company, Argo Oil Company, Kinney-Coastal Oil Company, Ohio Oil Company, and Continental Oil Company. All of these are joined with the Midwest, with many others, in the contract.

## Thornburg Dome Test Has Oil in Hole

Denver, Colo.—Marland Oil Company's Clark 1, in the southwest of the northeast of 21-3-91, on Thornburg Dome, the first well in northwestern Colorado to test the Sundance sand below the Morrison since Midwest Refining Company completed its Parkinson 4 on Iles Dome with an initial production of 2500 barrels per day, is drilling below 2710 feet with considerable oil standing in the hole, encountered at 2603 feet. Sand is said to be 500 to 600 feet in thickness and drilling is to continue in an effort to go through it with the possibility that additional depth may at any time change the situation.

## Protest Regulations

Shelby, Mont.—Protest against adopted regulations for muddying oil wells in Kevin-Sunburst field was voiced by leasing operators at a hearing held a week ago in this town, by the Board of Railway Commissioners. As a result of the hearing the commission may modify the casing regulations and while there will be no changes in the rule on bottom water plugging, it is believed that some modifications will result.

## Electric Line Will Serve Hendricks Pool

Dallas.—Announcement was made by John W. Carpenter, president of the Texas Electric Service Company, early this week, of an extension to the West Texas power distributing system, into Winkler County to serve the Hendricks pool. Surveys for the line have been completed and material was shipped Monday with which to begin construction.

Capacity of the line will be 4000 horsepower, or 60,000 volts. It will tie into the line already serving Crane, Upton and other West Texas Counties, at Odessa, and extend by way of Monahan to the Hendricks pool.

## Complete Line

Tulsa.—The Gulf Pipe Line Company has completed construction of a four-inch pipe line extending from the Tonkawa field northwest to the new Besdor Pool in Kay County, Oklahoma, thus providing this field with a market outlet. Gypsy Oil Company, an affiliated organization, has large holdings in the new field.

## West Texas Production

### CRANE COUNTY

| | Producing Wells | Daily Average Prod. |
|---|---|---|
| **Church & Fields—** | | |
| Simms Oil Co. & Atlantic | 17 | 16,555 |
| Collett-O'Keefe & Eastland Oil Co. | 6 | 11,335 |
| Tidal Oil Co. & Turman-Maxwell | 13 | 7,925 |
| Pecos Oil Co. (Cromwell et al) | 7 | 5,295 |
| Landreth Production Corp. | 8 | 5,140 |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. | 10 | 4,460 |
| George Church & Bert Weekly | 3 | 2,915 |
| Gulf Production Company | 10 | 2,430 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas Co. | 8 | 2,425 |
| Independent Oil & Gas Co. | 3 | 1,605 |
| Magnolia Petroleum Co. | 18 | 1,465 |
| George Church & Fields | 2 | 280 |
| The Texas Company | 1 | 250 |
| Stidham & Tharsher | 1 | 10 |
| Totals | 107 | 62,090 |
| **Gulf-McElroy—** | | |
| Gulf Production Company | 26 | 13,350 |
| **Marland-Hughes—** | | |
| Marland Oil Company | 16 | 1,080 |
| The Texas Company | 10 | 285 |
| McMan Oil & Gas Company | 2 | 95 |
| Independent Oil & Gas Co. | 1 | 10 |
| Totals | 29 | 1,470 |
| Totals for Crane County | 162 | 76,910 |

### UPTON COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gulf Production Company | 13 | 4,460 |
| Dixie Oil Company | 31 | 3,790 |
| Roxana Petroleum Corporation | 37 | 3,695 |
| Marland Oil Company | 78 | 2,915 |
| T. P. Coal & Oil Co. | 14 | 2,645 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas Co. | 6 | 1,315 |
| Independent Oil & Gas Co. | 26 | 1,200 |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. | 8 | 1,015 |
| The Texas Company | 17 | 680 |
| Sun Oil Company | 10 | 295 |
| Amerada Petroleum Corp. | 6 | 250 |
| Snowden & McSweeney | 1 | 210 |
| Wentz Oil Corporation | 3 | 130 |
| Simms Oil Company | 3 | 90 |
| Republic Prod. Co. & Marland Oil Co. | 5 | 75 |
| Bryant & Atlantic Oil Prod. Co. | 2 | 50 |
| McMan Oil & Gas Co. | 1 | 50 |
| Atlantic Oil Producing Co. | 1 | 35 |
| White Eagle O. & R. Co. | 1 | 35 |
| Tidal Oil Company | 1 | 30 |
| Texon Oil & Land Co. | 1 | 20 |
| Totals | 265 | 22,985 |

### PECOS COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid-Kansas & Transcontinental | 10 | *4,835 |
| Allsman-Bell et al | 1 | 170 |
| Texon Oil & Land Co. | 1 | ... |
| Totals | 11 | 5,005 |

### WINKLER COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Crude Oil Pur. Co. | 3 | *1,100 |
| Gulf Production Co. | 1 | *475 |
| Independent O. & G. Co. | 1 | 30 |
| Totals | 5 | 1,605 |

*Production partially pinched.

### REAGAN COUNTY

| | Producing Wells | Daily Average Prod. |
|---|---|---|
| Big Lake Oil Company | 111 | 18,260 |
| Texon Oil & Land Co. | 78 | 5,910 |
| Totals | 189 | 24,170 |

### JONES COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Phillips Petroleum Co. | 10 | 1,010 |
| Marland Oil Company | 3 | 435 |
| Mid-West Exploration Co. | 4 | 275 |
| Stebbins Oil & Gas Co. | 1 | 20 |
| Atlantic Oil Prod. & Landreth | 1 | ... |
| Totals | 19 | 1,740 |

### MITCHELL COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The California Co. | 91 | 2,695 |
| Magnolia Petroleum Co. | 22 | 645 |
| Eastland Oil Co. et al | 9 | 265 |
| Atlantic Oil Prod. Co. | 8 | 130 |
| Tidal Oil Company | 2 | 30 |
| Fred Carey et al | 1 | 15 |
| Totals | 133 | 3,780 |

### HOWARD COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marland Oil Company | 32 | 1,335 |
| Magnolia Petroleum Co. | 29 | 935 |
| Pure Oil Company | 4 | 305 |
| Reeves-Apperman-Greene | 2 | 145 |
| Bristow & Merrick | 3 | 115 |
| Lockhart & Co. et al | 7 | 105 |
| F-H-E Oil Company | 1 | 60 |
| Marland & Group No. 1 Oil Corp. | 1 | 40 |
| Tidal Oil Company | 2 | 40 |
| Gulf Production Co. | 3 | 35 |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. | 2 | 35 |
| Owen-Sloan et al | 1 | 30 |
| Godley Oil & Gas Co. | 1 | 25 |
| Comet Petroleum Co. | 2 | 20 |
| Mid-West Exploration Co. | 1 | 15 |
| Dixie Oil Company | 1 | 10 |
| Totals | 92 | 3,250 |

### CROCKETT COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. H. Williams et al | 1 | 710 |
| Humble & Marland Oil Co. | 10 | 400 |
| J. K. Hughes Dev. Co. | 4 | 210 |
| Republic Prod. Co. | 2 | 180 |
| Carl Cromwell | 3 | 150 |
| Gulf Production Co. | 6 | 90 |
| Roxana Petroleum Corp. | 1 | 20 |
| Humble Oil & Ref. Co. | 1 | 5 |
| Totals | 28 | 1,765 |

### GLASSCOCK COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marland & Texon Oil & Land Co. | 1 | 40 |

### SCURRY COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Northwest Company | 4 | 30 |

### LOVING COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & Company | 1 | 25 |

### ECTOR COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. S. Cosden et al | 1 | 15 |

### GARZA COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emerald Oil Co. | 1 | 10 |
| Totals all fields past week | 912 | 141,330 |
| Totals previous week | 899 | 132,885 |

# United States Daily Average Production

*Figures below are taken from the complete revised estimates of the AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE except for the current week, which are advance estimates issued by the A. P. I. and are subject to revision;*

| Month— | Oklahoma | Kansas | Texas (Outside Gulf Coast) | Gulf Coast | North Louisiana | Ark. | Eastern States | Rocky Mountain | California | United States Ave. | Gross |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1926 .... | 449,370 | 100,130 | 260,180 | 90,290 | 43,990 | 181,190 | 101,000 | 102,300 | 621,300 | 1,946,980 | 60,356,380 |
| February . ..... | 450,037 | 101,937 | 245,989 | 91,550 | 45,090 | 169,676 | 99,000 | 98,412 | 605,250 | 1,909,637 | 53,469,836 |
| March . ..... | 454,762 | 103,300 | 260,262 | 92,712 | 48,787 | 164,312 | 97,625 | 102,325 | 604,500 | 1,929,562 | 59,816,422 |
| April . ..... | 467,175 | 101,825 | 263,612 | 88,812 | 50,562 | 169,824 | 100,875 | 106,675 | 600,000 | 1,947,387 | 58,421,610 |
| May . ..... | 463,750 | 105,690 | 277,700 | 94,550 | 58,150 | 175,430 | 105,700 | 112,300 | 602,720 | 1,995,990 | 61,875,690 |
| June . ..... | 456,450 | 107,637 | 302,187 | 89,912 | 60,412 | 167,887 | 106,250 | 112,925 | 606,925 | 2,013,187 | 60,395,610 |
| July . ..... | 456,920 | 110,320 | 336,600 | 114,760 | 57,460 | 161,870 | 104,700 | 108,520 | 613,940 | 2,062,470 | 63,936,570 |
| August . ..... | 465,137 | 111,600 | 381,550 | 161,237 | 56,787 | 157,375 | 108,350 | 110,737 | 609,725 | 2,162,662 | 67,042,522 |
| September . . .. | 465,387 | 113,037 | 402,212 | 175,512 | 56,575 | 154,037 | 110,125 | 105,825 | 598,100 | 2,180,862 | 65,425,860 |
| October . ..... | 497,120 | 114,720 | 439,190 | 170,350 | 58,200 | 149,810 | 109,500 | 99,060 | 611,600 | 2,259,850 | 70,055,350 |
| November . . .... | 551,225 | 115,425 | 475,987 | 176,425 | 56,575 | 144,100 | 111,125 | 93,537 | 641,325 | 2,365,475 | 70,964,250 |
| December . ..... | 561,012 | 118,950 | 483,250 | 181,263 | 55,137 | 139,250 | 110,375 | 87,650 | 659,925 | 2,396,112 | 71,279,472 |
| January 1927 . . | 591,570 | 117,490 | 460,910 | 176,330 | 53,030 | 132,648 | 108,100 | 83,910 | 655,660 | 2,385,650 | 73,955,150 |
| February..... | 683,775 | 116,200 | 479,175 | 154,975 | 52,850 | 128,362 | 107,250 | 85,237 | 642,775 | 2,455,612 | 69,157,136 |
| March..... | 707,187 | 115,612 | 475,375 | 154,262 | 51,450 | 124,662 | 104,500 | 87,200 | 644,350 | 2,462,625 | 76,341,375 |
| April..... | 723,820 | 115,510 | 476,920 | 155,420 | 50,670 | 114,860 | 107,500 | 89,130 | 643,520 | 2,477,350 | 74,320,500 |
| May..... | 716,175 | 114,675 | 488,125 | 151,375 | 47,465 | 113,525 | 113,625 | 89,625 | 633,225 | 2,491,975 | 77,374,910 |
| June . ..... | 760,712 | 112,662 | 481,950 | 151,650 | 48,762 | 112,612 | 112,125 | 85,725 | 640,325 | 2,506,037 | 75,181,125 |
| July 2 . ..... | 802,600 | 110,550 | 482,550 | 150,900 | 50,200 | 111,950 | 111,500 | 87,900 | 627,400 | 2,535,550 | 17,748,850 |
| July 9 . . ..... | 812,200 | 108,700 | 477,600 | 149,300 | 55,100 | 111,250 | 111,500 | 84,300 | 625,000 | 2,534,950 | 17,744,650 |
| July 16 ..... | 832,350 | 108,050 | 474,350 | 143,400 | 56,050 | 110,300 | 111,500 | 86,250 | 622,000 | 2,544,250 | 17,809,750 |
| July 23 ..... | 865,500 | 107,350 | 479,050 | 139,500 | 57,900 | 109,550 | 111,500 | 82,800 | 620,700 | 2,573,850 | 18,016,950 |
| Increase . ..... | 33,150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,600 | 207,200 |
| Decrease . ..... | ..... | 700 | 4,700 | 3,900 | ..... | 750 | ..... | 3,450 | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |

## TEXAS

(Outside Gulf Coast)

### PANHANDLE DISTRICT

| | July 23 | July 16 |
|---|---|---|
| Hutchinson County ..... | 91,100 | 94,750 |
| Gray County ..... | 9,650 | 9,700 |
| Carson County ..... | 10,200 | 10,500 |
| Wheeler County ..... | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Others . ..... | 150 | 150 |
| Totals . .....| 113,800 | 117,800 |

### NORTH TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burkburnett . ..... | 13,950 | 13,250 |
| Electra . ..... | 13,350 | 13,000 |
| Iowa Park-KMA ..... | 2,700 | 2,650 |
| Wilbarger . ..... | 13,150 | 13,300 |
| Archer County ..... | 28,500 | 28,950 |
| Clay County (Petrolia) ..... | 650 | 700 |
| Baylor County ..... | 100 | 100 |
| Montague and Cooke Cos. ... | 15,050 | 14,500 |
| Totals . ..... | 87,450 | 86,450 |

### WEST CENTRAL TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephens County ..... | 8,950 | 9,000 |
| Eastland-Desdemona . ..... | 8,550 | 8,750 |
| Brown County ..... | 25,000 | 26,500 |
| Coleman County ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Callahan County ..... | 3,500 | 3,600 |
| Shackelford County ..... | 7,800 | 7,950 |
| Young County ..... | 8,950 | 8,750 |
| Throckmorton County ..... | 1,950 | 2,000 |
| Jack County ..... | 950 | 1,000 |
| Palo Pinto County ..... | 950 | 1,000 |
| Others . ..... | 700 | 700 |
| Totals . ..... | 68,000 | 69,750 |

### WEST TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jones County ..... | 2,000 | 1,900 |
| Mitchell-Scurry Cos. ..... | 3,650 | 3,900 |
| Howard County ..... | 3,100 | 2,850 |
| Reagan County ..... | 25,450 | 25,700 |
| Crane-Upton Counties ..... | 102,150 | 90,950 |
| Crockett County ..... | 1,450 | 1,000 |
| Pecos County ..... | 4,600 | 4,900 |
| Winkler County ..... | 650 | 1,450 |
| Ector County ..... | .... | 50 |
| Others . ..... | 1,400 | 1,500 |
| Totals . ..... | 144,450 | 134,200 |

### EAST CENTRAL TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mexia . ..... | 9,850 | 9,950 |
| Currie . ..... | 500 | 500 |
| Richland . ..... | 1,150 | 1,100 |
| Wortham . ..... | 3,150 | 3,000 |
| Corsicana-Powell . ..... | 15,500 | 15,750 |
| Nigger Creek . ..... | 3,150 | 3,250 |
| Totals . ..... | 33,300 | 33,550 |

### SOUTHWEST TEXAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Luling . ..... | 16,650 | 16,850 |
| Lytton Springs . ..... | 2,000 | 2,150 |
| Somerset . ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Laredo District . ..... | 11,750 | 11,950 |
| Piedras Pintas . ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Others . ..... | 600 | 600 |
| Totals . ..... | 32,050 | 32,600 |
| Texas (outside Gulf Coast)... | 479,050 | 474,350 |

### TEXAS GULF COAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West Columbia . ..... | 9,050 | 9,250 |
| Damon Mound . ..... | 950 | 900 |
| Big Creek . ..... | 3,100 | 3,500 |
| Boling . ..... | 2,000 | 2,150 |
| Blue Ridge . ..... | 4,300 | 4,350 |
| Pierce Junction . ..... | 7,000 | 7,350 |
| Humble . ..... | 3,000 | 3,700 |
| Goose Creek . ..... | 7,950 | 8,000 |
| South Liberty . ..... | 2,850 | 2,950 |
| Hull . ..... | 15,050 | 16,000 |
| Saratoga . ..... | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Batson . ..... | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Sour Lake . ..... | 4,000 | 4,250 |
| Spindle Top . ..... | 53,900 | 55,000 |
| Orange County . ..... | 5,100 | 5,050 |
| Others . ..... | 4,200 | 4,000 |
| Totals . ..... | 124,950 | 128,350 |
| Texas Totals ..... | 604,000 | 602,700 |

## OKLAHOMA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| North Braman ..... | 3,250 | 3,400 |
| South Braman ..... | 3,150 | 3,200 |
| Blackwell . ..... | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Hubbard . ..... | 5,400 | 5,600 |
| Thomas . ..... | 4,850 | 4,850 |
| Tonkawa . ..... | 20,100 | 20,100 |
| Garber . ..... | 11,600 | 11,700 |
| Burbank . ..... | 40,000 | 39,850 |
| Osage (outside Burbank) .... | 30,450 | 30,600 |
| Watchorn . ..... | 1,850 | 1,850 |
| Cushing . ..... | 21,450 | 21,450 |
| Yale Jennings ..... | 10,350 | 10,350 |
| Davenport . ..... | 2,950 | 3,000 |
| Bristow Slick ..... | 26,300 | 26,250 |
| North Okmulgee ..... | 16,700 | 16,700 |
| Lyons Deaner ..... | 5,200 | 5,300 |
| Stroud . ..... | 1,200 | 1,150 |
| Cromwell . ..... | 12,450 | 12,750 |
| Papoose ..... | 6,800 | 6,900 |
| Wewoka . ..... | 19,800 | 18,400 |
| Seminole . ..... | 325,500 | 330,900 |
| Earlsboro . ..... | 168,350 | 130,500 |
| Duncan District ..... | 6,850 | 6,850 |
| Graham . ..... | 6,850 | 6,900 |
| Fox . ..... | 1,850 | 1,850 |
| Healdton . ..... | 14,900 | 14,900 |
| Hewitt . ..... | 9,850 | 9,900 |
| Scholem Alechem ..... | 16,400 | 16,500 |
| Others . ..... | 67,400 | 66,950 |
| Totals . ..... | 865,500 | 832,350 |

## CALIFORNIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Santa Fe Springs ..... | 41,500 | 41,500 |
| Long Beach ..... | 89,000 | 89,000 |
| Huntington Beach ..... | 70,500 | 71,000 |
| Torrance . ..... | 23,000 | 23,500 |
| Dominguez . ..... | 15,000 | 15,500 |
| Rosecrans . ..... | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Inglewood . ..... | 33,000 | 33,500 |
| Midway-Sunset . ..... | 89,000 | 89,000 |
| Ventura Avenue ..... | 38,200 | 38,000 |
| Seal Beach ..... | 60,000 | 59,500 |
| Others . ..... | 152,500 | 152,500 |
| Totals . ..... | 620,700 | 622,000 |

## ARKANSAS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| El Dorado . ..... | 5,850 | 5,850 |
| Smackover Light . ..... | 10,950 | 10,900 |
| Smackover Heavy . ..... | 86,100 | 87,050 |
| Stephens . ..... | 1,350 | 1,300 |
| Nevada . . ..... | 1,600 | 1,550 |
| Lisbon . . ..... | 3,600 | 3,550 |
| Others . . ..... | 100 | 100 |
| Totals . . ..... | 109,550 | 110,300 |

## KANSAS

| | July 23 | July 16 |
|---|---|---|
| Greenwood County . ..... | 34,600 | 34,800 |
| Florence-Covert . ..... | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Peabody-Ebling . ..... | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Eldorado-Towanda . ..... | 13,600 | 13,650 |
| Augusta-Fox Bush . ..... | 4,450 | 4,450 |
| Rainbow Bend . ..... | 2,250 | 2,300 |
| Russell . ..... | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Churchill . ..... | 15,950 | 16,250 |
| Others . ..... | 28,300 | 28,400 |
| Totals ..... | 107,350 | 108,050 |

## NORTH LOUISIANA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homer . ..... | 4,950 | 4,950 |
| Haynesville . ..... | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Caddo Light . . ..... | 17,200 | 15,900 |
| Caddo Heavy . . ..... | 5,700 | 5,600 |
| De Soto-Red River . ..... | 4,250 | 4,000 |
| Elm Grove . . ..... | 700 | 700 |
| Bellevue . . ..... | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Cotton Valley . . ..... | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| Urania . . ..... | 9,700 | 9,700 |
| Pleasant Hill . ..... | 1,000 | 800 |
| Totals North Louisiana .... | 57,900 | 56,050 |

### LOUISIANA GULF COAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vinton . . ..... | 4,650 | 4,750 |
| Lockport . . ..... | 7,000 | 7,200 |
| Evangeline . . ..... | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Edgerly . . ..... | 700 | 700 |
| Others . . ..... | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Totals Louisiana Gulf Coast. | 14,550 | 15,050 |
| Total Gulf Coast . ..... | 139,500 | 143,400 |

## MOUNTAIN STATES

### WYOMING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salt Creek . . ..... | 37,500 | 41,600 |
| Grass Creek . . ..... | 2,750 | 2,600 |
| Elk Basin . . ..... | 1,000 | 900 |
| Big Muddy . . ..... | 2,950 | 2,700 |
| Lost Soldier . . ..... | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Rock River . . ..... | 2,800 | 3,000 |
| Lance Creek . . ..... | 600 | 600 |
| Teapot Dome . . ..... | 1,250 | 800 |
| Others . . ..... | 5,100 | 5,300 |
| Totals . . ..... | 56,750 | 60,300 |

### MONTANA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cat Creek . . ..... | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Sunburst . . ..... | 13,500 | 13,000 |
| Others . . ..... | 100 | 150 |
| Totals . . ..... | 15,800 | 15,350 |

### COLORADO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moffats (Craig) . ..... | 1,500 | 1,600 |
| Fort Collins . ..... | 3,550 | 3,150 |
| Florence . . ..... | 900 | 1,050 |
| Others . . ..... | 1,500 | 1,950 |
| Totals . . ..... | 7,450 | 7,750 |

### NEW MEXICO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table Mesa . . ..... | 300 | 300 |
| Artesia . . ..... | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Hogback . . ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Rattlesnake . . ..... | 400 | 500 |
| Totals . . ..... | 2,800 | 2,850 |
| Totals Mountain States . ..... | 82,800 | 86,250 |

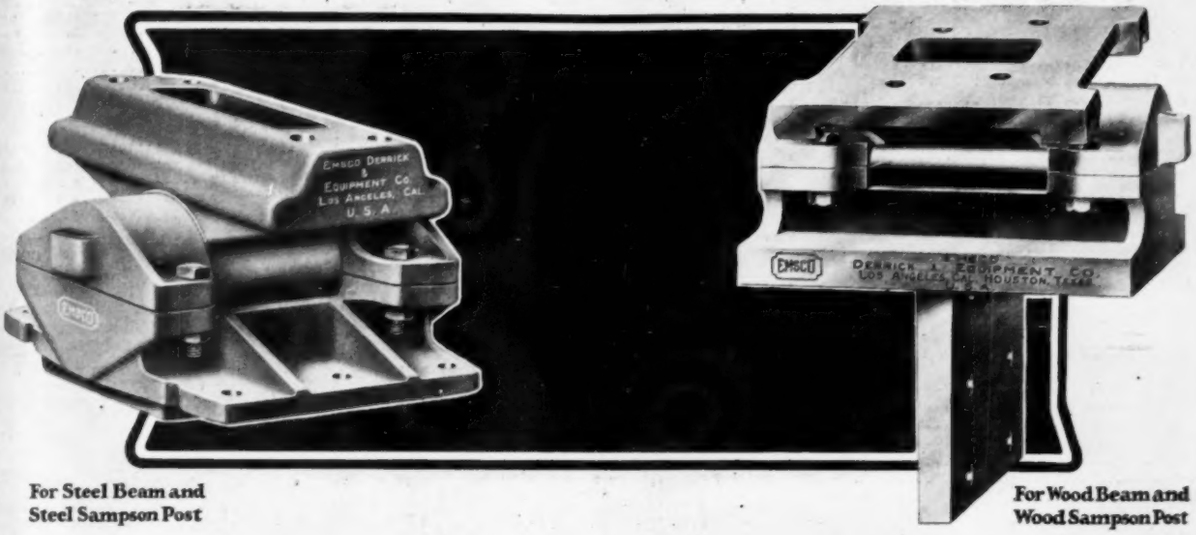
## EASTERN STATES

(Including Ill., Ind., Ohio, W. Va., Pa., Ky., and N. Y.).. 111,500 111,800

### PRODUCTION SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East of Rockies . .....| 1,870,350 | 1,836,000 |
| United States . .....| 2,573,850 | 2,544,250 |

EMSCO
A Complete Line of Better Oil Well Equipment




For Steel Beam and Steel Sampson Post

For Wood Beam and Wood Sampson Post

# Emsco Center Irons

IMPROVED design, heavy construction and double the usual bearing area are outstanding features of Emsco Center Irons. The lower half of the iron is cast in one piece and the bearing surface is 15 inches long. The saddle is machined full length. A large reservoir provides generous lubrication at all times without constant attention. Complete particulars and prices on request.

The new Emsco Catalog shows the complete line of Emsco products. Write for your copy now.

EMSCO
Derrick & Equipment Company
Los Angeles Houston California Texas
New York Office: 150 Broadway

**EMSCO STEEL EQUIPPED WELLS ARE SAFE**

# CRUDE OIL PRICE QUOTATIONS

## CURRENT POSTINGS

### EASTERN STATES

| | July 27 1927 |
|---|---|
| New York Transit | $2.90 |
| Bradford District | 2.90 |
| National Transit | 2.80 |
| Southwest | 2.80 |
| Eureka | 2.75 |
| Buckeye | 2.60 |
| Macksburg | 2.80 |
| Gaines | 2.60 |
| Somerset | 1.70 |
| Cabell | 1.60 |
| Ragland | .95 |
| Corning, 35-cent grade | 1.45 |
| Corning, 25-cent grade | 1.35 |
| Keister | 1.30 |

### CENTRAL STATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Illinois | 1.60 |
| Indiana | 1.48 |
| Lima | 1.71 |
| Plymouth | 1.33 |
| Princeton | 1.60 |
| Waterloo | 1.18 |
| Wooster | 1.77 |

### WESTERN KENTUCKY

Posted by Stoll Refining Company for crude from Allen, Warren, Franklin, Davies, Barren, All grades . . . . . 1.50

### MID-CONTINENT

Prairie, Sinclair, Gulf, Texas

| | July 27 1927 |
|---|---|
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | 1.12 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.14 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.16 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.18 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | 1.20 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.22 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.24 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.26 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.28 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.30 |
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.32 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.34 |
| 40 to 40.9 gravity | 1.36 |
| 41 to 41.9 gravity | 1.38 |
| 42 to 42.9 gravity | 1.40 |
| 43 to 43.9 gravity | 1.42 |
| 44 to 44.9 gravity | 1.44 |
| 45 to 45.9 gravity | 1.48 |
| 47 to 47.9 gravity | 1.50 |
| 48 to 48.9 gravity | 1.52 |
| 49 to 49.9 gravity | 1.54 |
| 50 to 50.9 gravity | 1.56 |
| 51 to 51.9 gravity | 1.58 |
| 52 and above | 1.60 |

### Magnolia Petroleum Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 33 | $1.05 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.07 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.09 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.11 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.13 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.15 |
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.17 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.19 |
| 40 to 40.9 gravity | 1.21 |
| 41 to 41.9 gravity | 1.23 |
| 42 to 42.9 gravity | 1.25 |
| 43 to 43.9 gravity | 1.27 |
| 44 to 44.9 gravity | 1.29 |
| 45 to 45.9 gravity | 1.31 |
| 46 to 46.9 gravity | 1.33 |
| 47 to 47.9 gravity | 1.35 |
| 48 to 48.9 gravity | 1.37 |
| 49 to 49.9 gravity | 1.39 |
| 50 to 50.9 gravity | 1.41 |
| 51 to 51.9 gravity | 1.43 |
| 52 and above | 1.45 |

### NORTH AND CENTRAL TEXAS

Ranger, North Texas, Mexia, Powell, Richland, Wortham, Lytton Springs, Currie, Moran and Nocona Crude

Humble O. & R. Co.* and Texas Co.

| | July 27 1927 |
|---|---|
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | 1.12 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.14 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.16 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.18 |
| 32 to 32.0 gravity | 1.20 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.22 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.24 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.26 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.28 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.30 |
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.32 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.34 |
| 40 to 40.9 gravity | 1.36 |
| 41 to 41.9 gravity | 1.38 |
| 42 to 42.9 gravity | 1.40 |
| 43 to 43.9 gravity | 1.42 |
| 44 to 44.9 gravity | 1.44 |
| 45 to 45.9 gravity | 1.46 |
| 46 to 46.9 gravity | 1.48 |
| 47 to 47.9 gravity | 1.50 |
| 48 to 48.9 gravity | 1.52 |
| 49 to 49.9 gravity | 1.54 |
| 50 to 50.9 gravity | 1.56 |
| 51 to 51.9 gravity | 1.58 |
| 52 and above | 1.60 |

Corsicana Heavy, 1.00 per barrel, posted by Magnolia.

*Until further notice, Ranger, North Texas, Mexia, Powell, Richland, Wortham, Lytton Springs, Currie, Moran and Nocona crudes purchased at a gravity lower than 28 degrees will be paid for at the posted price for 28 degrees gravity.

### SOUTH TEXAS

Mirando . . . . . 1.00

### SOMERSET

Grayburg

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 33 gravity | $1.05 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.07 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.09 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.11 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.13 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.15 |
| 38 and above | 1.17 |

### GULF COAST

| | |
|---|---|
| Grade "A" all companies | 1.20 |
| Gulf Coast Light Oil, Below 25 | 1.15 |
| 25 to 25.9 gravity | 1.17 |
| 26 to 26.9 gravity | 1.19 |
| 27 to 27.9 gravity | 1.21 |
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | 1.23 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.25 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.27 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.29 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | 1.31 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.33 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.35 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.37 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.39 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.41 |

(Continued on page 64)

## CALIFORNIA CRUDE OIL PRICES AT THE WELL

Following are the current prices offered by Standard Oil Company for crude oil at the well: (Price per barrel of 42 galolns in fields indicated)

| Gravity (degrees) | Signal Hill | Seal Beach | Huntington Beach | Inglewood | Olinda-Brea Canon | Athens-Rosecrans Dominguez | Torrance | Richfield | Whittier La Harbra | Montebello | Coyotte Hill | Santa Fe Springs | Newhall McKittrick Kern River | Midway Sunset Elk Hills | Buena Vista Hills | Lost Hills | Coalinga | Wheeler Ridge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14-14-9 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .. | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .85 | $ .. | $ .75 | $ .75 | $ .75 | $ .75 | $ .75 | $ .75 |
| 15-15-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 16-16-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 17-17-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 18-18-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 19-19-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| 20-20-9 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .. | .. | .77 | .77 | .77 | .76 | .76 |
| 21-21-9 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .. | .86 | .86 | .85 | .85 | .86 | .85 | .. | .79 | .79 | .79 | .77 | .77 |
| 22-22-9 | .87 | .87 | .87 | .87 | .87 | .. | .87 | .87 | .85 | .85 | .87 | .85 | .. | .81 | .81 | .81 | .78 | .78 |
| 23-23-9 | .88 | .88 | .88 | .88 | .88 | .. | .88 | .88 | .. | .85 | .88 | .85 | .. | .83 | .83 | .83 | .79 | .79 |
| 24-24-9 | .89 | .89 | .89 | .89 | .89 | .. | .89 | .89 | .. | .85 | .89 | .85 | .. | .85 | .85 | .85 | .80 | .80 |
| 25-25-9 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .. | .86 | .90 | .86 | .. | .87 | .87 | .87 | .81 | .81 |
| 26-26-9 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .. | .87 | .91 | .87 | .. | .89 | .89 | .89 | .83 | .82 |
| 27-27-9 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .. | .88 | .92 | .88 | .. | .91 | .91 | .91 | .85 | .83 |
| 28-28-9 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .96 | .. | .89 | .93 | .89 | .. | .93 | .93 | .93 | .87 | .. |
| 29-29-9 | .98 | .98 | .98 | .. | .98 | .98 | .. | .98 | .. | .90 | .94 | .91 | .. | .96 | .96 | .96 | .89 | .. |
| 30-30-9 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .. | 1.00 | 1.00 | .. | 1.00 | .. | .91 | .95 | .93 | .. | .99 | .99 | .99 | .91 | .. |
| 31-31-9 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | .. | .. | 1.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .95 | .. | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | .93 | .. |
| 32-32-9 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | .. | .. | 1.06 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .97 | .. | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | .95 | .. |
| 33-33-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .99 | .. | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.08 | .97 | .. |
| 34-34-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.01 | .. | .. | .. | 1.11 | .99 | .. |
| 35-35-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.01 | .. |
| 36-36-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.06 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37-37-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38-38-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39-39-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40-40-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41-41-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42-42-9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# "PETRECO"

## Grows With Your Production

### Stops "Cut Oil" Losses Promptly-Permanently

"Petreco" is equally as well adapted to the needs of small producers as to those of the largest companies. It is equally profitable in all instances. Unit installation permits keeping pace with growing production, or moving from one place to another—maximum flexibility. If your production is "cut," or emulsified, you need it.

Don't take the short end on the market price of crude. A "Petreco" installation is simple, effective, low in operating cost and positively automatic in operation. It earns its keep and pyramids profits from the day of installation.

This has been demonstrated in many fields, in various countries.

*Get the book: "The Electrical Process for the Dehydration of Crude Oil Emulsions"—mailed on request.*

**PETROLEUM RECTIFYING COMPANY of CALIFORNIA**

306 Union Oil Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif. — Petroleum Bldg. Houston, Texas

| | July 27 1927 |
|---|---|
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.43 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.45 |
| 40 and above | 1.47 |

*Humble Oil & Refining Company's postings on Gulf Coast Light stop at 35 to 35.9. Its price on all crudes above 35 is $1.37 per barrel.

Magnolia Petroleum Company's postings stop at 31 to 31.9.

### MARKHAM
The Texas Company

| | |
|---|---|
| All grades | 1.00 |

### LULING

| | |
|---|---|
| All grades | 1.00 |

### TEXAS PANHANDLE
Magnolia Petroleum Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Hutchinson, Carson and Gray counties, all grades | .95 |
| Humble Oil & Refining Company, Gulf Refining Company and Kay County Gas Company, all grades | .95 |

Gray and Wheeler Counties
Humble Oil & Refining Company

| | |
|---|---|
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | .80 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | .82 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | .84 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | .86 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | .88 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | .90 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | .92 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | .94 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | .96 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | .98 |
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.00 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.02 |
| 40 to 40.9 gravity | 1.04 |
| 41 to 41.9 gravity | 1.06 |
| 42 to 42.9 gravity | 1.08 |
| 43 to 43.9 gravity | 1.10 |
| 44 and above | 1.12 |

Crane-Upton-Crockett* Counties
Gulf, Humble and Kay County Gas Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 26 gravity | .70 |
| 26 to 26.9 gravity | .72 |
| 27 to 27.9 gravity | .74 |
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | .76 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | .78 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | .80 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | .82 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | .84 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | .86 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | .88 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | .90 |
| 36 and above | .92 |

*Gulf does not post in Crockett County.

Magnolia Petroleum Company and Kay County Gas Company

| | |
|---|---|
| Howard County (Chalk Field) | 1.05 |

### WYOMING-MONTANA
Wyoming

| | |
|---|---|
| Byron | 1.33 |
| Ferris | 1.60 |
| Elk Basin | 133 |
| Grass Creek | 1.33 |
| Rock Creek | 1.25 |
| Lost Soldier | .95 |
| Lance Creek | 1.33 |
| Mule Creek | 1.10 |
| Notches | .65 |
| Big Muddy | 1.25 |
| Osage | 1.33 |
| Hamilton Dome | .85 |
| Pilot Butte | 1.75 |
| Torchlight-Greybull | 1.55 |
| Lander | .80 |
| Simpson Ridge | .80 |
| Rex Lake | 1.10 |
| South Casper Creek-Poison Spider | 1.00 |

Salt Creek
Midwest Refining Company

| | |
|---|---|
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.14 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.16 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.18 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | 1.20 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.22 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.24 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.26 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.28 |
| 37 and above | 1.30 |

### MONTANA

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunburst | 1.35 |
| Cat Creek | 1.33 |
| Lake Basin | 2.20 |

### NEW MEXICO

| | July 27 1927 |
|---|---|
| Artesia | 1.00 |
| Hogback | 1.38 |

### CANADIAN CRUDE

| | |
|---|---|
| Oil Springs | 2.18 |
| Petrolia | 2.11 |

*Bounty on Canadian crude is ¾ cent per gallon, or 26¼ cents per barrel.

### LOUISIANA-ARKANSAS
(Standard of Louisiana, Louisiana Oil Refining Company, Gulf Refining Company of Louisiana and The Texas Co.) Homer, Haynesville, Caddo, El Dorado, De Soto and Chrichton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 28 gravity | 1.10 |
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | 1.12 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.14 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.16 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.18 |
| 32 to 32.9 gravity | 1.20 |
| 33 to 33.9 gravity | 1.22 |
| 34 to 34.9 gravity | 1.24 |
| 35 to 35.9 gravity | 1.26 |
| 36 to 36.9 gravity | 1.28 |
| 37 to 37.9 gravity | 1.30 |
| 38 to 38.9 gravity | 1.32 |
| 39 to 39.9 gravity | 1.34 |
| 40 to 40.9 gravity | 1.36 |
| 41 to 41.9 gravity | 1.38 |
| 42 to 42.9 gravity | 1.40 |
| 43 to 43.9 gravity | 1.42 |
| 44 to 44.9 gravity | 1.44 |
| 45 to 45.9 gravity | 1.46 |
| 46 to 46.9 gravity | 1.48 |
| 47 to 47.9 gravity | 1.50 |
| 48 to 48.9 gravity | 1.52 |
| 49 to 49.9 gravity | 1.54 |
| 50 to 50.9 gravity | 1.56 |
| 51 to 51.9 gravity | 1.58 |
| 52 and above | 1.60 |

Atlantic Oil Producing Company posts this same schedule on Homer, Haynesville, and West El Dorado.

Magnolia Petroleum Company has the same posting on Pine Island, Haynesville, Eldorado and Bull Bayou.

### STEPHENS
(All Companies)

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 28 | 1.00 |
| 28 to 28.9 gravity | 1.04 |
| 29 to 29.9 gravity | 1.04 |
| 30 to 30.9 gravity | 1.06 |
| 31 to 31.9 gravity | 1.08 |
| 32 and above | 1.10 |

### SMACKOVER
(All Companies)

| | |
|---|---|
| Below 24 gravity | $1.00 |
| 24 and above | 1.25 |

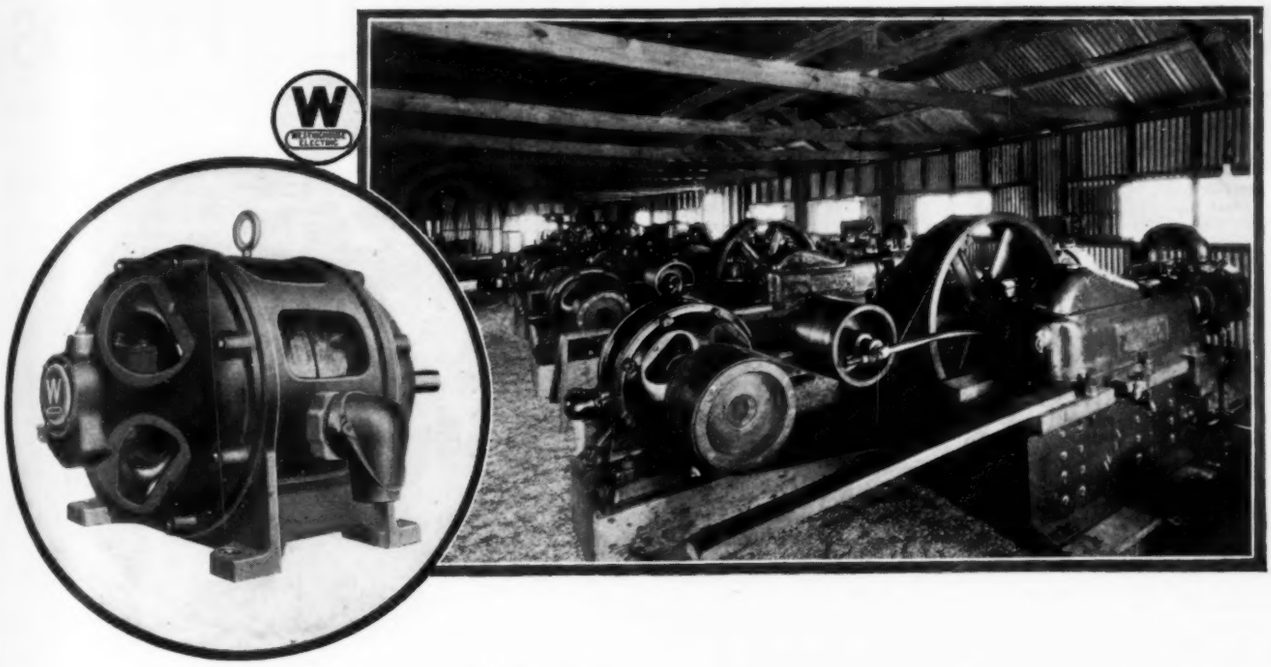
| | |
|---|---|
| Bellevue | 1.25 |
| Jennings | 1.15 |
| Vinton | 1.30 |
| Edgerly | 1.30 |
| Starks Dome | 1.30 |
| Urania | 1.00 |
| Cotton Valley | 1.00 |
| Calion | 1.00 |

## IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM AT PRINCIPAL UNITED STATES PORTS
American Petroleum Institute Figures. Barrels of 42 gallons)

| | Week Ended July 16 | Week Ended July 9 |
|---|---|---|
| **AT ATLANTIC COAST PORTS—** | | |
| Baltimore | 324,000 | 50,000 |
| Boston | 123,000 | 65,000 |
| New York | 486,000 | 543,000 |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 223,000 |
| Others | 191,000 | 349,000 |
| Total | 1,124,000 | 1,230,000 |
| Daily average | 160,571 | 175,714 |
| **AT GULF COAST PORTS—** | | |
| Galveston District | ..... | 40,000 |
| New Orleans and Baton Rouge | 207,000 | 60,000 |
| Port Arthur and Sabine District | 25,000 | ..... |
| Tampa | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 232,000 | 100,000 |
| Daily average | 33,143 | 14,286 |
| **AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS—** | | |
| Total | 1,356,000 | 1,330,000 |
| Daily average | 193,714 | 190,000 |
| Daily average four weeks ended | 192,071 | 186,107 |

## RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA OIL AT ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST PORTS
American Petroleum Institute Figures. Barrels of 42 gallons)

| | Week Ended July 16 | Week Ended July 9 |
|---|---|---|
| **AT ATLANTIC COAST PORTS—** | | |
| Baltimore | 110,000 | 75,000 |
| Boston | ..... | 152,000 |
| New York | 233,000 | 246,000 |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 70,000 |
| Others | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 343,000 | 543,000 |
| Daily average | 49,000 | 77,571 |
| **AT GULF COAST PORTS—** | | |
| Total Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports | 343,000 | 543,000 |
| Daily average | 49,000 | 77,571 |
| Daily average four weeks ended | 92,572 | 101,786 |
| **DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CALIFORNIA RECEIPTS IS AS FOLLOWS:** | | |
| Crude | 268,000 | 147,000 |
| Gasoline | 75,000 | 173,000 |
| Gas Oil | ..... | 153,000 |
| Fuel oil | ..... | 70,000 |
| Total | 343,000 | 543,000 |



# When Production Hangs in the Balance

WHEN wells become sluggish or stop flowing—when every delay means a serious loss in production—it is then that power is needed. It is then that dependable energy combined with mechanical stamina is imperative to assure continuous service for air lifts.

Westinghouse motor equipment for compressors assures consistent performance at all times. Twenty-four hours a day it works—and under all conditions. Furthermore, the many economical advantages of this equipment have made it particularly adaptable where the natural pressure fails, and where production must be stimulated.

For example, Sealed Sleeve bearings—an exclusive Westinghouse feature—lengthen the life of the motor. An air-tight housing keeps dust and grit out of the bearing and oil in the bearing, thereby eliminating the chief cause of insulation troubles. Oil cannot spread to the insulation which is noted for its permanency. The coils are given a double treatment which not only retains their flexibility, but makes them moisture-resisting and proof against abrasive dust and dirt.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Sales Offices in All Principal Cities of the United States and Foreign Countries

**Westinghouse**

X93612

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

# COMPLETIONS FOR PAST WEEK IN U.S. FIELDS

## SUMMARIZED REVIEW OF FIELD RESULTS

| State— | Completions This Week | Completions Last Week | Producers This Week | Producers Last Week | Gas Wells This Week | Gas Wells Last Week | Failures This Week | Failures Last Week | Initial Production This Week | Initial Production Last Week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 6 | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 308 | 35 |
| California | 11 | 13 | 9 | 12 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3,170 | 6,300 |
| Colorado | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Florida | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Indiana | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 225 |
| Illinois | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 30 |
| Kansas | 15 | 21 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 14 | 15 | 30 | 690 |
| Kentucky | 34 | 18 | 20 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 888 | 1,054 |
| Louisiana | 12 | 15 | 7 | 8 | .. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1,180 | 2,951 |
| Michigan | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 45 | 170 |
| Mississippi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Montana | 14 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 347 | 730 |
| New Mexico | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 5 |
| New York | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 87 | 149 |
| Ohio | 24 | 30 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 195 | 101 |
| Oklahoma | 81 | 83 | 37 | 40 | 12 | 9 | 32 | 34 | 31,688 | 53,821 |
| Pennsylvania | 79 | 81 | 76 | 70 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 321 | 397 |
| Tennessee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Texas | 95 | 127 | 42 | 62 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 59 | 22,570 | 20,459 |
| West Virginia | 15 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 55 | 97 |
| Wyoming | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 475 | 2,359 |
| Totals | 416 | 462 | 252 | 275 | 35 | 51 | 129 | 136 | 61,378 | 89,573 |
| Increase this week | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Decrease this week | 46 | .. | 23 | .. | 16 | .. | 7 | .. | 28,195 | .... |

NOTE—Following is the explanation of abbreviations, signs, etc., used in completion and wildcat reports: *—dry hole, abandoned well; ‡—salt water; †—junked and abandoned; ¶—million cubic feet of gas; abn—abandoned; bbls—barrels; b. s.—basic sediment; cas—casing; co—cleaning out; dk—derrick; dr—drilling; fsh—fishing; ft—feet; in—inches; lcn—location; m—milling; n, s, e, w—north, south, east, west; r—reaming; sd—shut down; sdtr—sidetracking; sp—spudding; sr—straight reaming; std—standardizing; sw—salt water; td—total depth; ur—underreaming; wo—workover; wosr—waiting on standard rig.

## KANSAS

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| BARTON COUNTY— | | |
| Johnson et al, Craft 1, ne sw sw, 9-16-15 | * | 3613 |
| Phillips Pet. Co., Boyle 1, c se 25-17-15 | * | 4003 |
| BUTLER COUNTY— | | |
| Schwartz et al, Hazlett 3, ne se nw 19-25-5 | 30 | 735 |
| Howard, Howarth et al, Clayton 1, sec sw 23-25-6 | * | 2820 |
| Burford & Brimm, Lambert 1, swc se sw 20-25-7 | * | 3234 |
| Foraker et al, McClure 1, nec se ne 30-26-6 | * | 3190 |
| COFFEY COUNTY— | | |
| Harper Oil Co., Pilcher 1, swc se sw 16-23-14 | * | 1705 |
| DICKINSON COUNTY— | | |
| Phillips Pet. Co., Reardon 1, sec ne ne 17-15-4 | * | 2445 |
| GREENWOOD COUNTY— | | |
| Simmons et al, Clopton 1, "B", nec 23-22-10 | * | 2333 |
| The Texas Co., Hale 1, swc 31-22-12 | * | 2038 |
| Henderson, Holdren et al, Thorpe 1, nec 28-26-9 | * | 2680 |
| LYON COUNTY— | | |
| Gasche et al, French 1, nws sw 26-21-12 | * | 2018 |
| McPHERSON COUNTY— | | |
| McLoughlin et al, Hanson 1, nec se 22-18-3 | * | 3630 |
| MARION COUNTY— | | |
| Crow et al, Townsend 1, nec nw sw 31-21-4 | * | 2635 |
| OSAGE COUNTY— | | |
| Rogers & Bitler, Berth 1, sec nw se 28-17-15 | * | .... |

## CALIFORNIA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| EAST COYOTE— | | |
| Holly Dev. Co., Barnett 1 | 200 | 2626 |
| GOLETA— | | |
| E. J. Miley, Goleta 7 | 150 | 1441 |
| KERN FRONT— | | |
| General Pet. Corp., 51, 14-28-27 | * | 2020 |
| MIDWAY— | | |
| North Am. Cons. Oil Co., No. 10, 32-12-23 | 135 | 3927 |
| SEAL BEACH— | | |
| California-Eastern, Judson 3 | 450 | 4960 |
| Hauser Pet. Co., No. 2 | 460 | 4813 |
| Pet. Securities Co., Bryant A-3 | 275 | 4955 |
| Bryant A-5 | 100 | 4900 |
| Heller 1 | 500 | 4917 |
| Standard, San Gabriel 1 | 900 | 4683 |

## OKLAHOMA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| CARTER COUNTY— | | |
| Humble, J. D. Dixon 5, nwc 30-1-3 | ¶40 | 3009 |
| Atlantic, Liles 3, nw ne nw 11-2-3 | 170 | 3360 |
| Carter, Kimbrell 5, nwc sw, 22-2-3 | 55 | 2280 |
| L. E. Trout et al, L. Noble 1, c se nw 22-3-1 | * | 3509 |
| CREEK COUNTY— | | |
| C. G. Tibbens, Lane 1, nwc 29-15-9 | ¶2 | 2340 |
| Future Dev. Co., Behen 1A, nec se nw 2-16-11 | ¶16 | 2205 |
| Cumberland Oil Co., Meyer 4, c n l sw sw 18-17-11 | 5 | 1872 |
| Misener et al, Broadnox 5, sec nw nw 16-17-11 | ¶4 | 2111 |
| Skelly, Yellowhead 4, nw ne sw 32-17-10 | 600 | 2687 |
| McCullouch, M. Jonconton 3, ne sw se 13-17-10 | 600 | 2558 |
| W. S. Turman, Pemberton 3, c n l nw nw 8-17-10 | 200 | 3012 |
| Amerada, McIntosh 1, nec nw, 30-17-9 | ¶1 | 2668 |
| P. Short, et al, Miller 2, sec sw nw sw 5-18-12 | ¶3 | 1700 |
| Kennedy, Horner et al, Tiger 1, ne nw nw 25-18-11 | ¶10 | 1908 |
| Future Dev. Co., Holder 1, swc nw nw 31-17-10 | * | 3115 |
| Kennedy & Horner, Sizemore 1, swc ne 5-18-12 | * | 2348 |
| Olean Pet. Co., McGilbra 3, nec 30-14-8 | * | 4088 |
| GARFIELD COUNTY— | | |
| Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., Walker "South" 29, nwc se se 24-22-4 | * | .... |
| GARVIN COUNTY— | | |
| Magnolia, Wyatt 8, sw nw nw 13-1-3 | 10 | 1541 |
| GRADY COUNTY— | | |
| Amerada & W. H. Gant, Hicks 1, nw sw se 16-3-5 | 300 | 1745 |
| Carter, Horton 2, nec 17-3-5 | 200 | 1810 |
| Woods 2, sw ne ne 17-3-5 | 265 | 2408 |
| Carter-Kerans 1, sw ne se 21-3-5 | ¶1 | 1690 |
| See-Hogue 1, se nw ne 21-3-5 | 300 | 1767 |
| Magnolia, Harrison 4, se ne ne 28-3-4 | 190 | 1810 |
| Rogers et al, Truitt 2, nw ne ne 14-2-5 | 30 | 1558 |
| Carter, Wham 6, se sw ne 34-3-5 | 55 | 2568 |
| HASKELL COUNTY— | | |
| San Bois Gas Co., Watkins 1, c e l se 23-8-20 | 1 | 860 |
| HUGHES COUNTY— | | |
| Dixie, Diamond "B" 1, nw ne se 18-8-10 | 30 | 3310 |
| Champlin & Bass, Harjo 1, sec nw 3-8-9 | * | 3399 |
| Dixie, Diamond "C" 3, se ne ne 18-8-10 | * | 3033 |
| Diamond "A" 2, se nw se 18-8-10 | * | 3315 |
| KAY COUNTY— | | |
| Texas Co., Day 5, ne se ne 20-29-1 | 70 | 3450 |
| Comar Oil Co., Priboth 8W, se ne nw 21-29-1 | * | 3700 |
| Marland, North Lease 1, 11, ne se ne 12-26-2 | * | 3995 |
| LOVE COUNTY— | | |
| E. M. Boring et al, Laten 1, c se nw 10-6-3 | * | 4688 |
| MURRAY COUNTY— | | |
| Gault Brown Oil Co., Davis 1, c e l w½ se nw 21-1-4 | * | 1015 |
| MUSKOGEE COUNTY— | | |
| Sioux Oil Co., C. Jordan 1, nwc se ne se 14-13-18 | ¶2 | 777 |
| C. M. Bradley, Crittendon 5, swc nw nw sw 5-14-19 | 90 | 733 |
| OKFUSKEE COUNTY— | | |
| Kingwood Oil Co., Bruner 1, sec nw 16-10-9 | ¶15 | 3299 |
| Hartmann & Mann, Holmes 1, sec sw sw 22-12-11 | * | 3523 |
| OKMULGEE COUNTY— | | |
| The Texas Co., Jones 3, c w l sw nw 28-13-11 | 20 | 3184 |
| C. Garrett et al, Strip 1, nwc ne ne 7-11-12 | 25 | 1996 |
| OSAGE COUNTY— | | |
| Braden & Co., No. 14, swc ne 12-21-8 | 30 | 625 |
| Devonian O. Co., No. 4, swc 27-12-10 | 30 | 1560 |
| C. J. Wrightman, No. 1, sw ne nw 29-26-7 | * | 3102 |
| A. G. Oliphant, No. 1, nw sw ne 16-25-8 | * | 2430 |
| PAWNEE COUNTY— | | |
| Bryan & Emery, Henry 1, ne se se 25-21-6 | * | 3340 |
| Pax Oil Co., Greenwood 1, nwc se 19-20-9 | * | 2810 |
| PAYNE COUNTY— | | |
| Pure, Ramsey 1, se ne se 7-19-4 | 4030 | 4121 |
| PONTOTOC COUNTY— | | |
| W. R. Ramsey, Craig 1, sec 9-4-5 | * | 2880 |
| Indep. O. & G. Co. & Margay Oil Corp's O'Dell 3, ne sw se 4-9-5 | ¶14,750 | 4252 |
| Barnsdall, Gibson 2, nwc 9-9-5 | 3890 | 4301 |
| Mid-Continent, McKinley 3, nec sw 9-9-5 | 1885 | 4412 |
| Magnolia, J. J. Harper 1, nec 19-7-5 | 185 | 4092 |
| Indep. O. & G. Co., Darby Pet. Co. & Gypsy Oil Co.'s Sinkins 1, nw sw nw 14-7-4 | * | .... |
| SEMINOLE COUNTY— | | |
| Mid-Continent, Baker 1, swc se 10-8-6 | 1668 | 4075 |
| Barnsdall, Murrow 1, swc 11-8-6 | 810 | 4213 |
| Carter, Harjoche 6, ne sw nw 14-8-6 | 1690 | 4165 |
| Shaffer O. & R. Co., Lacey 3, sec sw 14-8-6 | 2550 | 4277 |
| Texas Co., Reed 3, nw se ne 14-8-6 | 1920 | 4165 |
| Carter Oil Co., Walker 3, se sw se 15-8-6 | 2920 | 4176 |
| Atlantic, Jones 7, nw ne se 16-8-6 | 305 | 4205 |
| I. T. I. O. Co., Billington 1, nw ne nw 22-8-6 | 1635 | 4620 |
| Carter Oil Co., M. Killing 11, nw ne nw 23-9-6 | 1880 | 4075 |
| Gypsy Oil Co., Harjo 2, sw nw nw 25-9-6 | 400 | 4165 |
| Indep. O. & G. Co., Harjo 2, nw se sw 25-9-6 | 1270 | 4232 |
| Barnsdall Oil Corp., H. Sullivan 1, c n l s½ se 11-9-5 | 1415 | 4499 |
| Dixie Oil Co., Long "B" 2, sec ne se 32-8-8 | * | 3390 |
| Magnolia, Joshua 2, swc se sw sw 29-8-8 | * | 4202 |

(Continued on page 68)

# High Quality and Accuracy *over all* Oil and Gas Fields

## Based Upon

*—1—*

*Thirty-eight years of meter-making experience.*

*—2—*

*An always available service and interest that follows every meter from the factory to the job.*

*—3—*

*The most modern and most extensive facilities of the largest meter manufacturer.*

*—4—*

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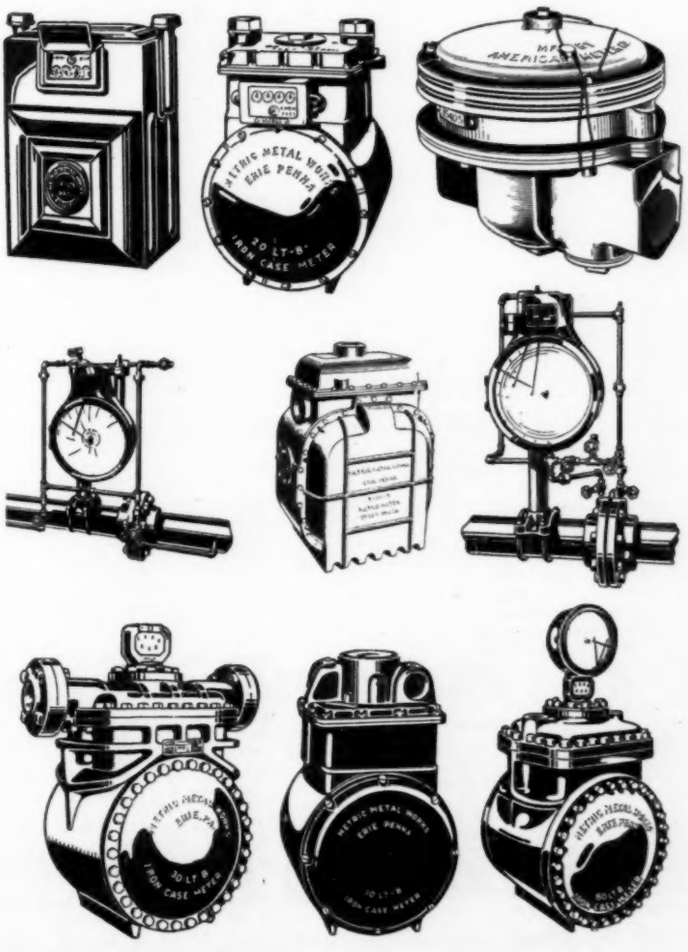

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**METRIC METAL WORKS**
of the American Meter Company, Inc.
- ERIE - PENNSYLVANIA - U-S-A -

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

(Continued from page 66)

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| McCullough, Bruner 1, sw nw se 16-9-9 | * | .... |
| Empire Gas & Fuel Co. Jackson 1, nec se 14-7-7 | * | 4721 |
| Tidal Oil Co., Noble 1, ne nw nw 15-9-6 | * | 2645 |
| Phillips Pet. Co., Strothers 2, swc se 72-9-6 | * | 3403 |
| Gypsy, Wolfe 7, nw sw nw 26-9-6 | * | 4537 |
| Barnsdall, M. Davis 2A, nec sw 11-9-5 | * | .... |
| TEXAS COUNTY— | | |
| Dutton & Hill, Becker 1, c nw 4-1-13 | * | .... |
| TULSA COUNTY— | | |
| Jolly & Ogg Rolland 1, sec nw se 5-16-13 | * | 2384 |
| Sam McPherson et al, No. 1, sec nw sw 32-19-12 | * | 2340 |
| WAGONER COUNTY— | | |
| L. H. Towner et al, A. Taylor 1, sec ne nw 1-17-17 | * | 246 |
| Phillips Boyle, Woodward 1, sec nw 32-18-16 | * | 1630 |

## EASTERN STATES

### PENNSYLVANIA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| BRADFORD FIELD— | | |
| South Penn Oil Co., Bingham 400, tract 83 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 400, tract 84 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 450, tract 91 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 501, tract 18 | 3 | .... |
| Bingham 398, tract 1 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 395, tract 1 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 88, tract 12 | 2 | .... |
| Bingham 416, tract 11 | 2 | .... |
| Smith 142 | 2 | .... |
| Smith 145 | 2 | .... |
| Culb 62 | 2 | .... |
| Middaugh 54 | 2 | .... |
| Taylor 31 | 3 | .... |
| Kendall 64 | 2 | .... |
| Union Keating 78 | 2 | .... |
| Blair 55 | 2 | .... |
| Rumsey 132 | 2 | .... |
| Melvin 197 | 2 | .... |
| Dent 111 | 2 | .... |
| Whipple 134 | 2 | .... |
| Jones 229 | 3 | .... |
| Jones 230 | 3 | .... |
| Keating 65 | 2 | .... |
| Forest Pet. Corp., Tyler 75 | 35 | .... |
| Tyler 202 | 17 | .... |
| Tyler 207 | 7 | .... |
| July 201 | 5 | .... |
| July 301 | 17 | .... |
| Drake 1-H-12 | 18 | .... |
| Drake 1-H-18 | 10 | .... |
| Drake 1-H-27 | 2 | .... |
| Drake 1-H-30 | 15 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-60 | 7 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-76 | 5 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-30 | 10 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-45 | 3 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-6 | 4 | .... |
| Drake 1-G-77 | 3 | .... |
| Taylor 1-E-10 | 2 | .... |
| Taylor 1-E-19 | 2 | .... |
| Taylor 1-D-9 | 2 | .... |
| Fisher 1-F-24 | 3 | .... |
| Fisher 1-F-25 | 3 | .... |
| Fisher 1-F-26 | 3 | .... |
| T. H. Kennedy, Kennedy 34 | 17 | .... |
| C. J. Mitchell, Borden 1 | 4 | .... |
| Mix Creek Oil Co., Mix Creek 35 | 2 | .... |
| C. B. Kervin, Flickinger 1 | 4 | .... |
| T. P. Thompson, Franchot 13 | 3 | .... |
| W. E. Williams, Williams 23 | 3 | .... |
| Dunlavey Bros. & Co., Curtis 1 | 4 | .... |
| Ccit Estate, Boyd 1 | 3 | .... |
| Sprague & Hefler, Keller 1 | 3 | .... |
| George W. Bovaird, Bingham 391, tract 88 | 3 | .... |
| J. A. Hooper, Bingham 432, tract 9 | 4 | .... |
| Fitzgibbons & Wilson, Bingham 368, tract 14 | 3 | .... |
| Hope Oil Co., Richardson 3 | 3 | .... |
| North Branch Oil Co., North Branch 4 | 2 | .... |
| D. W. Daly, Bingham 389, tract 65 | 3 | .... |
| Hamlin & Bovaird, Rew 40 | 3 | .... |
| BUTLER COUNTY— | | |
| Anderson Rea, Rea 1 | ¶½ | .... |
| McCandless & Co., McCandless 1 | ¶½ | .... |
| Butler County Natl. Bank, McCullough 1 | 2 | .... |
| H. L. Marshall, Marshall 3 | 3 | .... |
| VENANGO COUNTY— | | |
| Franklin Trust Co., Witherup 48 | 2 | .... |
| W. P. Highfield, P.R.R. 1 | 2 | .... |
| Scott & Graham, Wright 39 | 2 | .... |
| Turner & Son, McMullen 7 | 2 | .... |
| Bankson Bros., Tarr 21 | 3 | .... |
| Hoffman & Co., Irvin 7 | 2 | .... |
| Corbett & White, Fee 7 | 2 | .... |
| Brundred Oil Co., Ross 62 | 2 | .... |
| CENTER-MIDDLE FIELD— | | |
| Kinzue Chemical Co., Lot 40, tract 1 | 2 | .... |
| J. L. Billstone, McDonald 1 | 2 | .... |
| F. A. Keller & Co., Foster 7 | 2 | .... |
| Lauer & Lesser, Lot 49, tract 1 | 2 | .... |
| CLARION COUNTY— | | |
| Dempsey Oil Co., Wilson 1 | 2 | .... |
| Fogle Oil Co., Exley & Berlin 1 | 2 | .... |
| Shorts & Co., Kahle 6 | * | .... |

### NEW YORK

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| ALLEGANY COUNTY— | | |
| Forest Oil Corp., Forest 340 | 35 | .... |
| Forest 411 | 3 | .... |
| Forest 316 | 5 | .... |
| Forest 409 | 3 | .... |
| State Bank of Bolivar, Fee 28 | 2 | .... |
| Fee 29 | 2 | .... |
| McAdams Oil Co., McAdams 1 | 2 | .... |
| McAdams 2 | 2 | .... |
| A. H. McDonnell Heirs, Fee 1 | 4 | .... |
| Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Empire 17 | 7 | .... |
| Stebbins & Atwood, Haseltine 1 | 2 | .... |
| M. J. Crowley & Co., Coast & Co. 6 | 3 | .... |
| Edward Hungerford & Co., Kinley 2 | 2 | .... |
| Earnest Goldsmith, Reed & Co. 1 | 2 | .... |
| F. J. McDermitt, Fee 6 | 3 | .... |
| J. M. Hughes, Hughes 9 | 3 | .... |
| F. W. Slophan & Co., Kurtzholtz 1 | 3 | .... |
| E. L. & S. Sawyer, Sawyer 5 | 2 | .... |
| Robert J. McDermitt, Fee 2 | 2 | .... |

### WEST VIRGINIA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| CLAY COUNTY— | | |
| South Penn Oil Co., Stockley 58 | 35 | .... |
| Virginian G. & O. Co., Lockhart 1807 | 10 | .... |
| ROANE COUNTY— | | |
| Heck Oil Co., J. W. Conley 9 | 10 | .... |
| Federal O. & G. Co., Pell-Newman 31 | ¶¼ | .... |
| BOONE COUNTY— | | |
| Owens Bottle Mach. Co., Pryor-Allen 12 | ¶1¼ | .... |
| Cassingham 2 | ¶1¼ | .... |
| PUTNAM COUNTY— | | |
| Falton & Franklin, J. W. Gibson 1 | ¶1 | .... |
| J. W. Gibson 2 | ¶2 | .... |
| RITCHIE COUNTY— | | |
| Daniel O'Day Estate, Daugherty Hrs 1 | ¶½ | .... |
| C. E. Ross & Co., M. M. Cochran 1 | * | .... |
| KANAWHA COUNTY— | | |
| Owens Bottle Mach. Co., Joseph Wehrle 3 | ¶1¼ | .... |
| DODDRIDGE COUNTY— | | |
| Lewis Maxwell, Trainer 6 | ¶¼ | .... |
| CABELL COUNTY— | | |
| Monickel Gas Co., Johnson 1 | ¶¼ | .... |
| GILMER COUNTY— | | |
| Carnegie Nat. Gas Co., McQuaid 1 | * | 2530 |
| WOOD COUNTY— | | |
| South Penn Oil Co., S. Grant 22 | * | .... |

### KENTUCKY

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| OWSLEY COUNTY— | | |
| Big Injun Oil Co., Brewer 2 | 300 | 660 |
| OHIO COUNTY— | | |
| James C. Ellis, Weller 19 | 90 | 689 |
| Weller 20 | 140 | 646 |
| Weller 21 | 150 | 598 |
| White Plains O. & G. Co., C. A. Kelly 2 | 50 | 454 |
| Whitesville Oil Co., M. C. Askins 3 | 40 | 499 |
| Pet. Explo. Co., Farmer 2 | 17 | 567 |
| Butte Dredging Co., Carter 2 | ¶ | 546 |
| BARREN COUNTY— | | |
| Timothy Bain, Rodgers 1 | * | 495 |
| Chisem 1 | * | .... |
| Richardson 1 | * | .... |
| Williamson 1 | * | .... |
| T. L. Gorby, Duff 1 | * | 512 |
| Moore & Scott, J. A. Culver 1 | * | 495 |
| N. Nichols 1 | * | 469 |
| Jones Bros. 1 | * | 478 |
| J. G. Esslinger, Reynolds 1 | * | .... |
| Hunt, Leach & Co., H. Jones 1 | * | 468 |
| Taylor 15 | 15 | .... |
| Browning Oil Co., W. Browning 4 | 20 | .... |
| Jones, Breeding & Co., Peden 1 | 5 | 508 |
| DAVIESS COUNTY— | | |
| Leeper Oil Co., Barnett 1 | 12 | .... |
| Tremor & Thompson, Miles 2 | 1 | .... |
| FLOYD COUNTY— | | |
| Ivyton Oil & Gas Co., Shepard 1 | ¶2 | .... |
| LEE COUNTY— | | |
| Virgil Edwards & Co., Treadway 2 | 2 | .... |
| Treadway 3 | 2 | .... |
| JOHNSON-MAGOFFIN COUNTIES— | | |
| Burning Fork Oil Co., Salyer 2, tract 5 | 20 | .... |
| Oliver Jenkins & Co., Salyer Hrs. 11 | 15 | .... |
| Dunham & Page, T. Cole 1 | * | .... |
| ESTILL COUNTY— | | |
| Powell & Weathers, B. Brinegar 1 | 3 | .... |
| Superior Oil Corp., T. W. Tyree 19 | 3 | .... |
| Campbell 14 | 1 | .... |
| West 11 | 2 | .... |
| Alexander 15 | * | .... |

### SOUTHEASTERN OHIO

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| JEFFERSON COUNTY— | | |
| Featner & Co., Featner 1 | 4 | 1690 |

### CENTRAL OHIO

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| LICKING COUNTY— | | |
| Ohio Fuel Supply Co., B. Miller 1 | 3 | .... |
| S. E. Bell 1 | * | .... |
| Zahnizer & Robinson, Guthridge 5 | 60 | .... |
| Arkansas Fuel Oil Co., Anderson 2 | 5 | 850 |
| PERRY COUNTY— | | |
| Melick Oil Co., Mason Springs 1 | 40 | 3527 |
| Sturm & Co., C. Stoneburner 1 | ¶½ | 3587 |
| Sunday Creek Coal Co., Fee 143 | * | 3620 |
| G. H. Caywood, T. Wilson 1 | * | 3175 |
| MEIGS COUNTY— | | |
| Sumner Oil & Gas Co., W. D. Roush 3 | 25 | 718 |
| Ohio Fuel Supply Co., Easterday 4 | 12 | 1842 |
| ATHENS COUNTY— | | |
| Biddle Oil & Gas Co., Biddle 10 | 4 | 1182 |
| Wehrle Interests, J. G. Hope 1 | * | .... |
| MEDINA COUNTY— | | |
| J. A. Brady, Garber 4 | 2 | 425 |
| E. R. Edson & Son Co., Wertz 5 | * | 350 |
| HOCKING COUNTY— | | |
| Logan Gas Co., A. Linton 1 | ¶¼ | 945 |
| Ohio Fuel Sup. Co., State 1 | * | 2771 |
| FAIRFIELD COUNTY— | | |
| Hope Cons. & Ref. Co., E. Letty 1 | 15 | 2940 |
| HOLMES COUNTY— | | |
| East Ohio Gas Co., Gardner 1 | ¶¼ | .... |
| COSHOCTON COUNTY— | | |
| Empire Gas & Fuel Co., Taylor 1 | * | .... |

### NORTHWESTERN OHIO

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| WOOD COUNTY— | | |
| Geo. Hoffman & Co., May Ritzel 1 | 4 | 1329 |
| W. T. Sullivan, Sullivan 1 | 1 | 1258 |
| MERCER COUNTY— | | |
| A. C. Grace, Jim Harner 3 | 10 | 1166 |
| SANDUSKY COUNTY— | | |
| K. P. Ludwig, Ludwig 8 | 10 | 1283 |

### INDIANA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| DAVIESS COUNTY— | | |
| L. G. Gee & Co., J. Daviess 1 | 5 | 1286 |
| GIBSON COUNTY— | | |
| Ohio Oil Co., D. Edwards 2 | 2 | 1541 |

### ILLINOIS

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| CLARK COUNTY— | | |
| W. C. McBride Inc., Deverick 1 | 10 | 700 |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY— | | |
| H. D. Barker & Co., Hoke 1 | 2 | 1015 |

### MICHIGAN

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| SAGINAW COUNTY— | | |
| Superior Oil Co., Spatz 4 | 20 | 1828 |
| Riser & Lande, Riser 1 | 25 | 1823 |
| Bacon Pet. Co., Sam Cedar 1 | * | 1832 |

## MOUNTAIN STATES

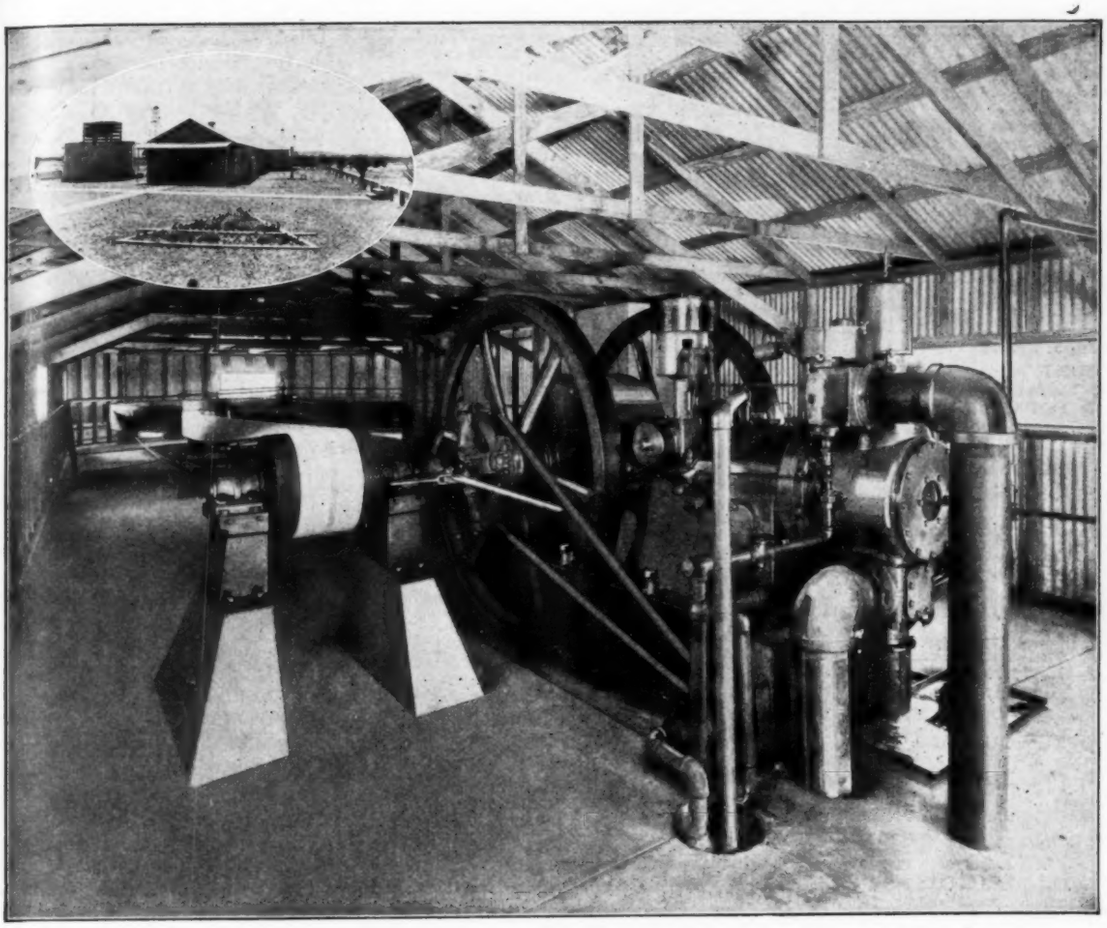
### WYOMING

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| SALT CREEK— | | |
| Midwest Refining Co., Midwest Oil Co. 1 26-40179 | 11 | 1193 |
| Mountain & Gulf 16A 12-40-79 | 89 | 2495 |
| Wyoming Oil Fields 4L 23-40-79 | 314 | 2487 |
| Wyoming Associated 36 26-40-79 | 61 | 2310 |

### MONTANA

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| KEVIN-SUNBURST— | | |
| Barmac Oil Co., Stannard 6 30-35-1w | 22 | 1477 |
| Bistate Oil Co., Peterson 2 11-34-1w | 20 | 1350 |
| California Co., Lorenson 11 28-35-2w | * | 1421 |
| California Pet., Kalispell-Kevin 1, 19-35-1w | 20 | 1500 |
| Lashbaugh 15 27-35-2w | 50 | 1530 |

(Continued on page 70)



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**The Reid 45 H.P. 4 Cycle engine—slow speed, heavy duty type—is capable, economical and powerful. Its abundant power and low operating speed make it the logical engine to use in driving the Type PW 24 ft. Bandwheel power.**

## The Power

**The Reid Type PW power with 24 ft. Bandwheel and 24 inch eccentrics is the largest and heaviest power built. It has no equal in ability to do the heaviest and hardest work that is required of a pumping power.**

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# REID OIL FIELD MACHINERY

(Continued from page 68)

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| "56" Pet Corp., Caine 28 32-35-1w.. | 75 | 1468 |
| L. W. Hill, Lorenson 14 27-35-2w.. | 20 | 1513 |
| McManus 5 21-35-2w . ..... | 100 | 1478 |
| Homestake Expl. Co., State 32 36-35-2w . . ..... | 20 | 1448 |
| Kelly-Ehr, Lough 1 25-35-1w ..... | * | 1670 |
| Lawson-Hanbury, Lawson 2 12-34-1w | * | 1410 |
| Magic City Oil Co., Burwash 2 15-34-1w . . ..... | * | 990 |
| Medford Oil Co., Morton 4 24-34-2w | 20 | 1367 |
| Sunburst O & R, Atkinson 1 1-32-2w | ¶7 | 1405 |

## ARKANSAS

NEVADA COUNTY—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. J. O'Brien, Moss 3, 1-14-2i.... | 50 | 1158 |

OUACHITA COUNTY—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Exchange Oil Co., Berg 3, 4-16-15.. | 7 | 2367 |
| Berg 7, 4-16-15 . ..... | 6 | 2361 |

UNION COUNTY—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. M. Jones, Lawton 2-A, 10-16-15 | 128 | 2452 |
| Natural Gas & Fuel Corp., Murphy F-5, 9-16-15 . ..... | 117 | 2404 |

## LOUISIANA

CADDO PARISH—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnolia, Robertshaw 20, 23-21-15.. | 300 | 3722 |
| Standard, Stiles 185, 33-21-16 ..... | 60 | 1841 |

DE SOTO PARISH—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnolia, Logan 1, 17-10-12..... | 25 | 3173 |

GRANT PARISH—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Poulette et al, Holmes 2, 17-9-1e ... | 50 | 1600 |

LA SALLE PARISH—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas & Fuel Corp., Urania M-9, 20-10-2e ..... | 40 | 1580 |
| Tunica Pet. Co., L. & A. 29, 9-7-2e | 5 | 778 |

### SOUTH LOUISIANA

EDGERLY—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hercules Oil Co., Paraffine 2 ..... | 700 | 3450 |

EVANGELINE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coastal O. & F. Co., Crowley Fee 94 | * | 3400 |

## TEXAS

### TEXAS GULF COAST

BLUE RIDGE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overly Prod Co., Blakely 1 ..... | * | 5050 |

PIERCE JUNCTION—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. F. Bashara, Bender 2 ..... | 20 | 3700 |
| Anderson & Plumber 1 .....2000 | | 4400 |

ORANGE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brownie-Babette Oil Co. ..... | 50 | 4010 |

BOLING—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gulf, Bay 9 . ..... | * | 450 |

SPINDLE TOP—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hines Oil Co., Paggi 2 ..... | * | 3590 |
| Yount-Lee Oil Co., Fee 19 ..... | 700 | 4450 |
| Gladys 34 . .....3500 | | 3150 |
| Sun, McLean 13 . .....2000 | | 5300 |

BIG CREEK—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gulf, Davis 29 . ..... | 35 | 4300 |

### EAST TEXAS

HARRISON COUNTY—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Line O. & G. Co., Furrh 2, Joel Lipscomb sur ..... | ¶8 | 963 |

ARCHER COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abercrombie & Roxana, Abercrombie-Taylor 1 . ..... | 35 | 1382 |
| Bridwell-Heydrick Oil Co., Griffin 1 | * | 1760 |
| Consolidated Oil Co. and Archer Drilling Co., Troxel 1 ..... | * | 1400 |
| Consolidated & Continental, Montgomery 1 . ..... | * | 1500 |
| Cullum-Perkins & Continental, Wilson 5 . ..... | * | 1505 |
| C. B. Long et al, Andrews 1..... | * | 1555 |
| Rayzor & Sinclair, Wilson 1 ..... | * | 1515 |

BROWN COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson & Simms, Thomason 1.... | † | 550 |
| Beale et al, Cavel 1 ..... | 45 | 1293 |
| Bradstreet et al, Stout 9 ..... | 45 | 1395 |
| Crader et al, Ratliff 1 ..... | * | 1605 |
| Gibson Oil Corp., Shore 20 ..... | 30 | 1265 |
| Hines et al, Nunn 1 . ..... | * | 805 |
| Humble, H. Byler 1 ..... | 95 | 1312 |
| Hurley Oil Co., Davis 1 ..... | * | 1705 |
| Irwin et al, Wright 1 ..... | * | 2040 |
| Selby O. & G. Co. Ellis 4..... | 275 | 1334 |
| Texas Co., R. M. Lowe 68 ..... | 90 | 1316 |
| Wentz Oil Corp., Andrews 1 ..... | * | 1410 |

CALLAHAN COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brannon & Murray, Booth-Bennett 2 | * | 1717 |
| Heyman et al, Blakesly 1 ..... | * | 1200 |
| Shaw et al, Miller 6 ..... | 100 | 1635 |

CARSON COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnolia, Fee 3 . ..... | 185 | 3165 |
| Marland, C. R. Garner 3 ..... | 50 | 3185 |

CLAY COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allday Oil Corp., Stine 1..... | * | 1820 |

COLEMAN COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Douglas Drilling Co. et al, Weaver 1 | * | 2005 |
| Magnolia, Morris 18 . ..... | * | 3110 |

COOKE COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abernathy et al, Sellars 1 ..... | * | 3000 |
| Petroleum Inv. Co., Hire-Seagraves 1 . ..... | * | 1642 |
| Roxana, Dennis 1 . ..... | 180 | 1446 |
| A. Walterscheid 2 . ..... | 185 | 1709 |

CRANE COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gulf, J. T. McElroy 13 .....1000 | | 2915 |
| Humble, University 9, shot . ..... | 350 | 2975 |
| Independent O. & G. Co., University 1-B . ..... | 460 | 3005 |
| Landreth Prod. Corp., State-Strip 7, shot . .....1130 | | 2962 |
| State-Strip 8, shot . ..... | 655 | 2955 |
| Prairie O. & G. Co., University-Lassiter 2 . .....3110 | | 2935 |

EASTLAND COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kokomo Pet. Co., Collins 1 ..... | 110 | 3410 |
| Prairie O. & G. Co., Poe 1 ..... | * | 3042 |
| Root et al, Watson 2 .....¶5-900 | | 3747 |
| Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., J. W. Cochran 1 . ..... | 15 | 3060 |
| Higginbotham 2 . ..... | ¶16 | 3704 |

ELECTRA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. R. Ridgeway et al, Huddleston 2 | * | 1945 |

FOARD COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fain-McGaha & Roxana, Matthews 1 | 60 | 1494 |

GRAY COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. B. Schafer et al, Cole 1..... | * | 3313 |

HASKELL COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Explo. Co., Scott 1 ..... | * | 2003 |

HOWARD COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Magnolia, Kelly-Chalk 4 ..... | 20 | 1635 |
| Pure, Hooks 1 ..... | 30 | 1847 |

HUTCHINSON COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alamosa Oil Co., Sanford 1 ..... | 150 | 2996 |
| P. F. Gwynn-McKnight et al, Cockrell 2, shot . ..... | 50 | 3017 |
| McMillan Oil Corp., Sanford 1.... | 125 | 3021 |
| Phillips Pet. Co., Coble-Whittenburg 31, shot twice ..... | 300 | 2957 |
| Phillips Pet. and Geo. Williams, Johnson 5, shot . ..... | 200 | 2968 |

K-M-A AND IOWA PARK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. W. Wallace et al, Burnett 2.... | * | 2985 |
| Jess Warren et al, Perkins 1 ..... | * | 1855 |

MONTAGUE COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Continental Oil Co., Crowe 3 .... | 20 | 823 |
| N. H. Martin & Continental, Agee 1 | * | 2410 |
| Texas Co., Howard 4-C ..... | 10 | 1200 |
| Woods-Lesh-McCall, Cunningham 2 | * | 2343 |

SHACKELFORD COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. S. Cosden et al, Davis 1..... | 80 | 1475 |
| Higgins & Shearer, Elliott 1 ..... | * | 1025 |
| Milham Corp., Moore 7 ..... | 40 | 3641 |
| Morton et al, Davis 3 ..... | * | 1715 |
| Sinclair, Nail 1 . ..... | * | 3505 |
| Taliaferro et al, Proctor 4 ..... | * | 2200 |

UPTON COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tidal Oil Co., A. S. Burleson 1, shot . ..... | 60 | 2042 |

WHEELER COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Ref. Co., Carlton 1 .... | ¶8 | 2255 |
| J. J. Rock et al, M. Martel 1..... | ¶40 | 1985 |

YOUNG COUNTY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Christie & Maddox, Hankins 1 .... | * | 1096 |
| Hamilton et al, Robinson 1 ..... | * | 1002 |
| Holbrook & Woods, Stewart 1 .... | * | 895 |
| Panhandle Ref. Co., McCluskey 7, DD . .....4000 | | 4202 |
| Roberts Oil Corp., Graham 1-B.... | * | 975 |
| Young-Carey & Rader, Cope 1 .... | * | 1000 |

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**H. E. Everett**, was recently appointed sales manager for the American Seamless Tube Corporation of California.

## California Permits

San Francisco, Calif.—Permits issued for new wells during the past week totaled 21, as compared with 10 issued during the previous week, according to the California State Mining Bureau. Of the 21 notices to drill filed this week, five were for wells in the Long Beach field, three at Huntington Beach, three at Richfield, one at Torrance, one at Inglewood, two in Los Angeles County, one at Goleta, one in Santa Barbara County and four in Kern County. The total new wells this year is 761, as compared with 690 at the same time last year.

## Santa Clara Deep Test

San Jose, Calif.—The Continental Oil Company is drilling a well on section 31-11-4, Santa Clara County, and has reached a depth of 2525 feet in what is expected to be a very deep test of the area. Santa Clara County has not been extensively drilled but has recently attracted the attention of many large operators.

## Show West of Goleta

Goleta, Calif. — The Barnsdall Oil Company has picked up some good showings of oil from 1885 to 1975 feet in its test on the Edwards Ranch, two miles west of the E. J. Miley light oil producers, and apparently has found the same sand as Miley tapped in the upper zone. If this is the case, the light producing sand should be found considerably above the 3000-foot level.

## False Alarm

Montalvo, Calif. — Considerable excitement was caused here during the past week when the Standard Oil Company used oil in an effort to loosen a string of drill pipe in its deep test of a structure near this place. In circulating the oil to loosen the drill pipe, small quantities were scattered on and near the derrick. Rumors of an oil strike were quickly spread but were quieted after the details were made public.

## Test Oil Show

Camarillo, Calif.—The Standard Oil Company is preparing to test an oil showing found at 5450 feet in its Camarillo 1, after drilling to a total depth of 5469 feet. Little has been given out on this well but much attention has been given it by other operators. A full string of 4¾-inch casing has been set on the bottom for the test.

## Abandon Test

Bakersfield, Calif.—The Gore Exploration Company has abandoned its test on section 12-11-23, in the Sunset field, at 4780 feet and has moved all equipment from the location. The test apparently was off structure.

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# WILDCATS FROM ALL SECTIONS

## LOUISIANA

### Completions

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| CADDO PARISH— | | |
| Standard, Stiles 186, 33-21-16 ..... | * | 1856 |
| CLAIBORNE PARISH— | | |
| Tate et al, Maddox 1, 21-23-7 ..... | * | 3258 |
| SABINE PARISH— | | |
| C. W. Robinson, Hamlin 1, 6-9-13.. | * | 3322 |
| WEBSTER PARISH— | | |
| S. A. Lane, Roberts 1, 20-19-10.... | * | 2475 |

BIENVILLE PARISH—E. J. Forrest's Perritt 1, 11-17-6, rig. W. E. Hicks' Hodge Hunt 1, 21-16-5w, dr 2501 ft. Kimbrough et al's Cargyle 1, 27-15-8, sd 1780 ft.

BOSSIER PARISH—Doern et al's Thomas 1, 9-22-11, sd 2765 ft. Humble's B. & W. 30, 15-19-11, dr 2997 ft. Magnolia's Rogers 1, 21-23-12, set 13⅜-in. at 448 ft; Dodson 1, 16-23-12, lcn. Palmer Corp.'s Bossier L. & L. Co. 4, 9-16-11, dr 4685 ft. Sligo Synd.'s Jeter 1, 23-17-12, blg 4154 ft. The Texas Co.'s Mays 1, 27-23-12, dr 388 ft. Walker et al's Antrim 1, 28-22-13, dr 1100 ft. Woodley & Collins' Farrington 1, 22-23-12, rig; Matlock 1, 23-23-12, set 15½-in at 450 ft.

CADDO PARISH—Askew et al's Elliott 1, 12-19-16, testing 2200 ft. Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Lane 2, 13-21-15, set 10-in at 2375 ft; Huckaby 1, 14-21-15, set 10-in at 173 ft; Bashara 11, 23-21-15, (formerly Tholl Oil Co.) dr 3026 ft. J. R. Bahan's Stringfellow 3, 19-17-16, tested dry 2799 ft. Bayou State Oil Co.'s Hoss 1, 24-22-15, wosr 1077 ft. Bethany O&G Offenhauser 1, 1-20-16, set 4½-in at 2245 ft. Dixie's Slattery 10, 27-21-15, set 4½-in at 3964 ft; Noel A-2, 13-21-15, reset 6-in at 3867 ft; Fitzsimmons 8, 14-21-15, set 8-in at 3700 ft; Mabry B-5, 14-21-15, dr 3632 ft. J. P. Evans Trosper 1, 35-18-16, dr 500 ft. J. B. File's Payne 1, 35-23-16, sd 925 ft. Falcon Drlg. Co.'s Schmidt 1, 27-20-15, fsh 2130 ft. Gilliam Synd's Taylor 1, 17-21-14, sd 914 ft. J. G. Gray et al's Hart 1, 29-21-16, dk. Greenwood Prod. Co.'s (formerly B. A. Hardy Tr.'s) Agurs 2, 6-16-16, set 6-in at 2692 ft; Thigpen & Herold 1, 23-18-16, dr 93 ft. Gulf's Tyson 14, 14-21-15, set 12½-in at 246 ft; Tyson 15, 14-21-15, dr 187 ft; Herndon 10, 15-21-15, dk. B. A. Hardy Tr.'s Bickham 1, 23-18-16, set 6-in at 1884 ft. Haynes Bros.' Murry 2, 14-21-15, rig; Spell 1, 15-21-15, set 12½-in at 196 ft. Industrial O&G Co.'s (formerly Marshall Nat. Gas Co.) Sharp 1, 22-18-16, dr 2490 ft. Magnolia's Bell 1, 4-17-16, dr 2402 ft; Caddo L. B 2, 8-20-15, hole full of sw at 2910 ft; Dillon 16, 24-21-15, wosr 1750 ft; Dillon 18, 24-21-15, dk; Dillon 21, 23-21-15, lcn; Caldwell 4, 24-21-15, wosr 1620 ft; Robertshaw 21, 23-21-15, set 13⅜-in at 200 ft; Bryson 2, 8-17-16, set 13⅜-in at 212 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Aaron B, Land Co. 1, 32-23-16, sd 1553 ft; Plum 1, 32-23-16, sd 1619 ft; Smith 25, 12-21-15, dr 4332 ft. Shawmut Pet. Co.'s Jolly 5, 22-22-15, lcn. Shreveport Oil Corp.'s State 1, 23-21-16, dk; State 2, 27-21-15, sd 2400 ft. Simplex Oil Co.'s Schmidt 2, 15-20-15, blg 220 ft; Thomas et al 3, 15-20-15, wosr 2355 ft. Standard's Trespor 2, 34-18-16, dr 2270 ft; Stiles 182, 33-21-16, set 6-in at 1803 ft; Stiles 187, 33-21-16, dk; State Line O&G Co.'s (formerly B. A. Hardy Tr.) Wheeler 1, 16-18-16, sd 986 ft; Thigpen-Herold 3, 23-18-16, set 8-in at 900 ft. Texas Co.'s C. M. L. Co. 47, 23-21-15, waiting for rig 3657 ft; C. M. L. 49, 23-21-15, lcn; Alexander 1, 27-18-16, dr 1516 ft; Noel B-13, 14-21-15, set 6¼-in at 3700 ft; Hutchinson 4, 9-15-12, dr 1500 ft; Herndon 6, 14-21-15, rig; Herndon 8, 14-21-15, dr 60 ft; Herold 9, 14-21-15, bldg dk; Raines 19, 15-21-15, moving in rig. Tubbs et al's Hines 1, 9-14-16, dk. Woodley Pet. Co.'s Knight B-1, 3-15-12, set 10-in at 840 ft.

CALDWELL PARISH—Grayson Oil Co.'s Crockett 1, 6-12-4, dr 2650 ft. Southern C. O. Pur. Co.'s Caldwell L. & T. Co. 8, 5-13-5e, sd 147 ft.

CATHOULA PARISH — S. D. Hunter's Tensas Delto 2, 21-9n-6e, rig. Lechnager O. & G. Co.'s Beasley 1, 26-9n-6e, sd 3093 ft.

CLAIBORNE PARISH—Magnolia's Lee 1, 16-22-8, dr 3804 ft. Rudeseale et al's Meadows 1, 20-21-7, dr 1980 ft.

DE SOTO PARISH—Berry & LeGrande's Giaque 1, 3-10-11, dk. Dixie Oil Co.'s Jenkins 1, 9-12-11, dr 5363 ft. Helm & Jarman's Joyner 1, 28-11-12, sd 3018 ft; Hoosier Oil Co.'s Lanier 2, 5-11-11, lcn; Lanier 1, 5-11-11, lcn; Berry 1, 5-11-11, set 6⅝-in at 2622 ft. Reliance Drlg. Co.'s Jones 1, 8-11-14, set 6⅝-in at 2785 ft. W. M. Sebastian's Synd.'s Sebastian 1, 11-10-13, sd 3405 ft. Seip et al's Robertson 1, 18-10-12, set 6⅝-in at 3108 ft. The Texas Co.'s Sample C-15, 36-13-12, cleaning out 2491 ft; Wemple A-6, 2-12-12, set 6-in at 2400 ft.

FRANKLIN PARISH — T. R. Cowell's Moore 2, 12-11-6e, set 12-in at 180 ft. Barbour Oil Co.'s Baker 1, 3-15-7e, set 6-in at 2782 ft. Harrell & Hall's Duncan 1, 20-13-7e, sd 2084 ft.

GRANT PARISH—Holmes et al's Fee 2, 17-9-1e, set 10-in at 100 ft. L. C. Swope et al's Fee 2, 18-9-1e, wosr 1601 ft; Fee 3, 18-9-1e, tested sw at 1607 ft; Fee 4, 18-9-1e, rig.

JACKSON PARISH — Grigsby et al's Adams 1, 22-17-4w, sd 2900 ft. Houseman et al's Norton 1, 34-15-3w, sd 400 ft.

LA SALLE PARISH—Ayers Bros.' Urania 5, 30-10-2e, dk. Sackrider Tr's State 1, 26-10-2e, set 10-in at 100 ft. Tunica Pet. Co.'s L. & A. 32, 9-7-2e, wosr 769 ft; L. & A. 33, 9-7-2e, wosr 774 ft; L. & A. 34, 8-7-2e, testing 775 ft; L. & A. 35, 9-7-2e, set 6-in at 780 ft; L. & A. 36, 9-7-2e, dk; L. & A. 37, 8-7-2e, set 10-in at 40 ft; Whatley 1, 9-7-2e, wosr 830 ft. Wingfield et al's Gibson 2, 2-9-1e, rig.

MOREHOUSE PARISH — Cons. Carbon Co.'s Perry 1, 14-20-4e, lcn. W. C. Feasel's Faulk 1, 15-20-4e, cratered at 400 ft. Falcon Drlg. Co.'s Gladney 1, 5-21-7e, set 8¼-in at 2125 ft. Nat. Gas Prod. Co.'s Grossett 20, 21-23-7e, tested sw at 2212 ft. The Texas Co.'s Silney 1, 22-20-6e, set 10-in at 40 ft. United Carbon Co.'s Atkins 1, 26-20-5e, dk.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH—Ohio Oil Co.'s L. & A. 2, 26-13-6w, dr 2164 ft.

OUACHITA PARISH—Jordan Drlg. Co.'s Fudicar 2, 25-18-4e, set 6-in at 2250 ft. Louisiana Dev. Co.'s Fee 42, 31-20-5e, dr 2005 ft. Ouachita Natural Gas Co.'s D'Arbonne 2, 25-19-2e, sd 2780 ft. Peerless Co.'s Moore 3, 49-20-4e, lcn.

RAPIDES PARISH—Minnesota Oil Corp.'s Wattermack 1, 7-5-3w, sd 2997 ft. George Sebastier's Ritchie 1, 38-5-4, sd 2750 ft. Seip et al's Brewer 1, 38-3-2e, set 10-in at 94 ft.

RED RIVER PARISH — Alden Oil Co.'s Powell 1, 13-11-10, sd 2838 ft. Hazlett-Simmons' Neely 1, 1-14-12, set 6⅝-in at 1660 ft.

RICHLAND PARISH — Gulf's Rhymes 2, 5-16-6e, arr to plug off at 2880 ft. Wayne L. & T. Co. 1, 36-17-5e, plugged back to 2465 ft; Seibert 2, 11-16-5e, tested sw at 2450 ft. S. D. Hunter's Seibert 1, 1-16-5e, sd 2358 ft. Helm et al's Tensas 1, 10-14-5e, dk. Louisiana Pet. Co.'s Binion 1, 22-17-6e, sd 2474 ft. Oliver et al's Hatch 1, 2-15-5e, sd 2316 ft. Ruston Drlg. Co.'s McCoy 1, 30-16-6e, set 8-in at 875 ft. Standard Drlg. Co.'s Delta H. L. C. Co. 1, 22-16-7e, sd 200 ft. Tex-La. Carbon Co.'s Broughton 1, 1-15-6e, sd 2602 ft.

SABINE PARISH—Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.'s Logan A-1, 23-10-12, set 12½-in at 212 ft; Horn 1, 33-10-12, testing 3207 ft; Logan 6, 33-10-12, testing 3212 ft; Logan 9, 33-10-12, dr in 3235 ft; Logan 10, 32-10-12, tested dry 3338 ft; Moore 1, 32-10-12, cleaning out 3278 ft. Emlett et al's Bowman Hicks 5, 8-7-12, sd 3229 ft; Bowman Hicks 6, 8-7-12, arr to deepen 3710 ft; Bowman Hicks 8, 16-7-12, sd 579 ft; Sabine Lbr. Co. 1, 8-7-13, dk; Mansfield H. L. Co. 1, 15-7-14, sd 515 ft. Foster et al's Nabors 1, 30-10-12, dr 1850 ft. Frazier et al's Harris 1, 29-10-12, dk. Longoria et al's Burkett 1, 9-9-13, dk. H. I. Morgan's Reese 1, 5-9-12, set 6-in at 3160 ft. Magnolia's Hall 1, 33-10-12, set 6⅝-in at 3144 ft; Rembert 1, 32-10-12, dr 2400 ft. Tate et al's Cook Land Co. 1, 23-10-11, dr 2130 ft. Woodley Pet. Co.'s Robinson 1, 33-10-12, arr to abn 3337 ft.

UNION PARISH—Camette et al's Tugwell 1, 21-22-1e, sd 2405 ft. Interstate Nat. Gas Co.'s Parks 1, 23-20-3e, dk. Natural Gas Prod. Co.'s Peak 2, 12-20-3e, set 8-in at 903 ft. Southern Carbon Co.'s Gulley 1, 19-20-4e, set 8-in at 950 ft. United Carbon Co.'s Jenny 1, 12-20-3e, lcn.

WEBSTER PARISH—W. T. Hunt's Bistineau Oil Co. 1, 35-18-10, sd 1040 ft. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Cox 3, 23-21-10, dr 3432 ft; Marshall 2, 21-21-10, rigging up to pump 2547 ft; Marshall 3, 21-21-10, dr 1500 ft; Obier 1, 32-23-9, dr 2050 ft: Ohio Oil Co.'s Bank of Cotton Valley 2, 22-21-10, dk; Bank of Cotton Valley 4, 22-21-10, dr 4400 ft. Shreveport-Eldorado P. L. Co.'s Gamble 1, 33-20-8, set 12½-in at 200 ft. Woodley Pet. Co.'s Cox B-1, 23-21-10, dr 3805 ft.

WINN PARISH—Cherokee Pet. Co.'s Albritton 1, 27-10-1e, sd 900 ft. Dodge et al's Tremont 1, 35-13-3w, sd 1420 ft. H. L. Hunt's Tremont 1, 27-10-1e, sd 1588 ft. J. C. Long's Milam 1, 28-13-3w, sd 1550 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s McCarty 1, 5-12-1w, tested gas at 2642 ft. Rowe et al's Urania 1, 26-11-1e, dk. H. M. Roark's Southern Mineral Co. 2, 19-11-3w, dr 800 ft. F. A. Schuman's Albritton 1, 27-10-1e, sd 1518 ft.

WEST CARROL PARISH — Phillips Pet. Co.'s Darnell Lbr. Co. 1, 32-20-9e, dr 20 ft. Palmer Corp.'s Pineer Cooperage Co. 1, 16-20-10e, rig.

## ARKANSAS

### Completions

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| MILLER COUNTY— | | |
| Lenze et al, Dale 2, 23-15-26..... | * | 3055 |

ASHLEY COUNTY—Glassell et al's Keller 1, 10-19-5, set 6-inch at 175 ft.

BRADLEY COUNTY—Johnson & Adams' Southern Lbr. Co. 1, 12-12-12, sd 2204 ft.

CALHOUN COUNTY—Arkansas Nat. Gas Co.'s Stout 1, 2-13-14, fsh 3025 ft.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Columbia Oil Synd.'s Whitehead 1, 14-19-23, sd 2350 ft. Haynes et al's Runyon 1, 3-16-21, sd 525 ft. Mitchell et al's Frank 1, 25- 19-22, sd 150 ft. Mitchell & Isles' Bodcaw 2, 4-20-21, sd 2804 ft. Maier et al's Gantt 1, 15-17-22, dk. Scott Phillips' Davis L. & I. Co. 2, 6-18-20, sd 2145 ft. Wingfield et al's Bodcaw 1, 4-20-21, sd 2026 ft.

DREW COUNTY—McClintock et al's Ogle 1, 35-13-5, sd 2550 ft.

GRANT COUNTY—Jones et al's Meeks 1, 5-4-11, dr 1210 ft.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY—Arkansas Natural Gas Co.'s Goodlet 1, 34-10-26, fsh 1842 ft.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY — Ken-Saw Pet. Co.'s Red River Lbr. Co.'s 2, 5-20-24, sd 2840 ft.

LINCOLN COUNTY—Pine Prairie O. & G. Co.'s Carter 1, 33-10-6, dr 1910 ft.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY—Grote et al's Allen 1, 2-13-31, sd 2941 ft.

NEVADA COUNTY—Autrey Oil Co.'s Haynie 1, 6-14-20, set 6-inch 1145 ft. Fruen et al's Rhodes 1, 22-12-21, sd 1515 ft. Humble's Hein 2, 1-14-21, testing 1100 ft. Holmes et al's Wallace 1, 11-14-21, sd 1200 ft. J. J. O'Brien's Martin 1, 6-14-20, set 10-inch 42 ft; Moss 4, 1-14-21, wosr 1149 ft. Zingg et al's Moss A-2, 12-14-21, set 6-inch 1165 ft.

OUACHITA COUNTY—Buffalo Oil Co.'s Culp 3, 22-15-19, set 8-inch 1487 ft. F. A. Book Tr.'s Johnette 3, 33-15-16, tested dry 2263 ft. Copenhagen et al's Berg 3, 13-15-17, sd 2193 ft. J. E. Crosby's Berry 12, 33-15-15, wosr 2366 ft; Berry 15, 33-15-15, set 10-inch 200 ft. Exchange Oil Co.'s Berg 2, 4-16-15, wosr 2352 ft; Berg 4, 4-16-15, arr to test 2359 ft; Berg 8, 4-16-15, set 6⅝-inch 2351 ft. A. T. Grayson's Reynolds 1, 21-14-17, sd 1744 ft. Magnolia's Morgan 1, 7-15-10, dr 3030 ft; Stout

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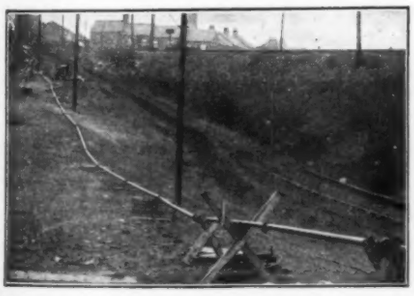
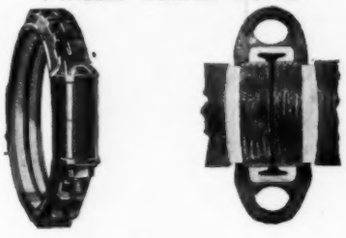
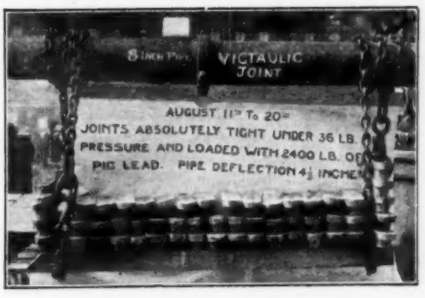


400 yards of 2½-inch pipe laid in an hour, at night, by men who had never before seen a Victaulic Coupling—not a trace of leakage.

1. Lower the costs for pipe—for installing any pipe line—for pipe transportation.
2. Can be installed faster than any other type of joint—and by unskilled labor, because the joint can't go together wrongly and is automatically self-centering.
3. Take care of pipe contraction and expansion—make special expansion joints and expansion bends unnecessary.
4. Flexible under pressure or vacuum.
5. Self-sealing and permanently leak-tight.
6. Couple pipes positively and provide a line that will stand more abuse than a line coupled with any other type of joint.
7. Not affected by vibration or shifting.
8. Permit the replacement of any length in the shortest time and without disturbing any other length.
9. The easiest couplings to install or remove—in daylight, at night or under water.
10. Suitable for all pressures from vacuum to over two tons per square inch—available in all sizes from ¾-inch up for steel, cast iron or wrought iron pipe.

*For detailed information on uses and users of Victaulic Couplings write for Victaulic Bulletin No. 2.*




8 INCH PIPE
VICTAULIC JOINT
AUGUST 11TH TO 20TH
JOINTS ABSOLUTELY TIGHT UNDER 36 LB.
PRESSURE AND LOADED WITH 2400 LB. OF
PIG LEAD. PIPE DEFLECTION 4½ INCHES

Part of this nine day test of Victaulic joints by Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y., included lifting this 8-inch pipe by the middle and dropping it back upon the end supports—no damage to the Victaulic Couplings—not an ounce of pressure lost.

The first Victaulic Coupling installed on this 12-inch pipe line laid by the pipe gang of the Gulf Pipe Line Co., took just 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

Pipe was coupled on land and dragged across the river for this part of the line of the Roxana Petroleum Company. Not a single Victaulic Coupling on the whole line showed a leak.

VICTAULIC COMPANY OF AMERICA
26 Broadway New York, N. Y.

*Western Distributors*

SMITH SEPARATOR COMPANY
Tulsa Okla.

*The all-purpose pipe coupling*

**VICTAULIC**
REG U S PAT OFF

*"For every joint on the line"*

## *Flexible Leak-tight Pipe Couplings*

FOR CRUDE OIL, GAS, WATER, SEWAGE, COMPRESSED AIR, ETC.

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

B-1, 28-14-16, set 8¼-inch 2097 ft. Marine Oil Co.'s Hays 8, 4-16-15, arr to deepen (depth not known); Snyder A-10, 34-15-15, wosr 2358 ft; Snyder 13, 34-15-15, set 10-inch 106 ft. Phillips Pet. Co.'s Joyce 15, 33-15-15, sd 2650 ft. J. D. Reynold's Chandler 1, 3-14-18, arr to abn 1900 ft. Texas Co.'s Spahr 1, 35-15-16, wosr 2022 ft. Unity Pet. Co.'s Emstead A-8, 33-15-15, tested dry 2387 ft.

UNION COUNTY—Atlantic's Dumas 11, 9-17-16, arr to blow gas into well 2097 ft. C. H. Allison's Howard 1, 8-19-13, sd 3005 ft. Brown et al's Slaughter 1, 2-17-16, sd 2296 ft. Bondurant et al's Garner 1, 8-18-12, sd 2635 ft. G. J. Child's Fee B-2, 8-16-16, wosr 2270 ft. Crescent Oil Co.'s Saxon 1, 5-16-15, sd 43 ft. W. H. Gilliland's Hodges B-1, 1-16-17, sd 2565 ft. Grimes & Jones' Hill 1-7-18-14, set 6⅝-inch 2222 ft. Gulf Ref. Co.'s Murphy 45, 4-16-15, dk; Berry 11, 8-16-15, dr 2418 ft. Hollifield et al's Murphy 3, 9-16-15, r 2392 ft. Hollyfield & McFarland's Murphy 3, 9-16-15, perforated casing 2380 ft. Imperial O. & G. Co.'s Murphy 5, 9-16-15, fsh 2565 ft; Goodwin 1, 25-17-16, sd 3118 ft. E. M. Jones' Murphy 10, 17-16-15, set 6⅝-inch 2523 ft; Alphin 2, 4-16-15, set 10-inch 82 ft; Alphin 3, 4-16-15, set 6⅝-inch 2352 ft. W. R. Keever's Ezell 2, 12-17-15, cemented back to 2861 ft. Keene & Wolfe's Murphy 6, 9-16-15, dk. Lyall et al's Stegall 1, 11-17-13, sd 47 ft. Lion O. & R. Co.'s Graig 1, 4-18-16, set 12-inch 223 ft. Magnolia's Crawford 3, 8-16-16, dk; Laney 3, 8-16-16, dk; Laney 4, 8-16-16, dk; Murphy 3, 8-16-15, set 8¼-inch 1968 ft; Wilson 6, 17-16-15, shot casing 2760 ft; Wilson 7, 17-16-15, dk. Mazda Oil Corp.'s Boyd 1, 9-17-15, set 12½-inch 100 ft. Mountz et al's Pratt 6, 8-18-15, arr to recement 2146 ft. Murdock et al's Vestal 1, 17-16-15, sd 2500 ft. National Consolidated Pet. Co.'s W. A. Fagg 1, 8-16-15, sd 2320 ft. Natural Gas & Fuel Corp.'s Lawton C-4, 10-16-15, set 10-inch 156 ft. J. J. O'Brien's Saxon 1, 16-16-16, bailing 2658 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Murphy 5, 9-16-15, pulled casing 2736 ft; Humphrey 1, 1-17-14, fsh 2546 ft. Rovenger Oil Corp.'s Harrell 4, 15-17-16, dk. S. Richardson's Lawton 2, 10-16-15, fsh 2330 ft. Rice et al's Newton 1, 13-17-16, sd 2660 ft. Simms Oil Co.'s Ballard 1, 9-18-13, coring 2644 ft. Southern C. O. Purch. Co.'s Wells A-5, 15-16-15, testing 2708 ft. D. N. Stowart's Murphy 3, 9-16-15, wosr 2404 ft. Sun Oil Co.'s Hays 3, 3-16-15, perforating cas 2275 ft. Unity Pet. Co.'s Roper 15, 3-16-15, set 10-inch 45 ft. Wingfield et al's Greer 1, 15-19-13, sd 50 ft; Hadley 1, 2-18-13, coring 2910 ft.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BOYLE HEIGHTS—Haskell M. Greene's 1, sdtr 2400 ft.

CLAREMONT—Claremont Oil & Gas Co.'s 1, sd 1130 ft.

DAVIDSON—California Well Drilling Co.'s 1, dr 6450 ft.

DOMINGUEZ — Dominguez Extension Oil Co.'s 1, sd 5510 ft.

DOWNEY—C. F. Ackers' 1, sd 270 ft.

EAGLE ROCK—Calwin Oil Co.'s 1, fsh for 4¾-inch cas 6136½ ft.

EL SEGUNDO—Rider Synd.'s Segundo 1, sd 2300 ft. Southern Calif. Drilling Co.'s Matteson 1, will dr out cmt, td 4864 ft.

GARDENA—Circle Oil & Gas Co.'s 1, sd 4130 ft.

HAWTHORNE—Smith Pet. Co.'s 1, trying for commercial prod., td 6215 ft.

HUNTINGTON BEACH—Calman Petroleum Corp.'s 1, dr 3900 ft. Petroleum Securities' 1, dr 1510 ft.

INGLEWOOD—Allenson & Co.'s Santous 1, dr 2270 ft.

MAYWOOD—Magnolia Pet. Synd.'s 1, sd 4450 ft.

NEWHALL-SAUGUS—W. W. Stabler's Castaic 1, cmt 3408 ft. Temple-Lefevre's 1, sd 2107 ft. Thomasson-McCoy's 1, dr 1005 ft.

OLIVE—Standard Oil Co.'s C. & B. 1, dr 1570 ft.

PALMS—Standard Oil Co.'s Marblehead 1, rig.

PLACENTIA—Shell's Allec 1, dr 1538 ft.

POTRERO—Associated Oil Co.'s Johnson 1, dr 5238 ft. California-Eastern's Cypress 1, sd 4820 ft.

RIVERA—George F. Getty's Tubbs 1, dr 4390 ft.

SAN FERNANDO—Shell Co.'s Mission 1, sr 3160 ft. Brubaker's Pacoima 1, sd 2690 ft.

SAN JOSE HILLS—D. & B. Oil Co.'s Amar 1, will test at 4344 ft.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO—O. K. Carr's Forster 2, dr 2640 ft. Norswing & Halbertsan's 1, sd 4060 ft.

TELEGRAPH CANYON—Quadra Pet. Co.'s M. J. M. 1, sd 4210 ft.

WATTS—Southwest Pet. Co.'s Ramsaur 1, will dr out cmt, 1462 ft.

YORBA—Petroleum Securities' 1, nw 25-3-9, lcn. Standard's Y. L. W. 1, dr 1965 ft.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY—Corona O. & G. Co.'s 1, sd 1550 ft. L. R. Clark's Cabazon 1, fsh 150 ft. Hemet Pet. Co.'s Ward 1, dr 1103 ft. Spindletop Oil Synd.'s 1, sd 2750 ft. Trabuco Oil Co.'s 1, dr 2368 ft.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY — Colton Terrace Oil Co.'s 1, dr 1410 ft. Como Oil Co.'s Cajon 1, dr 2375 ft. Del Rosa Oil Co.'s 2, sr 835 ft. Hesperia Oil & Gas Co.'s 1-A, sd 3312 ft. H. & P. Oil Co.'s Ranger 1, sd 2150 ft. McCarthy & Collier's 1, sd 1340 ft. Summit Oil Co.'s 1, dr 250 ft. Western Pacific Oil Co.'s 3, dr 2915 ft.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY—Cardiff Oil Corp.'s 1, sd 2807 ft. Oceanside Oil Co.'s 1, sd 3210 ft. Southern Oil & Gas Co.'s Randall 1, will test at 2269 ft.

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

**Completion**

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| SUNSET— | | |
| Gore Exploration Co., Sunset 1, 12-11-23 | * | 4780 |

### FRESNO COUNTY

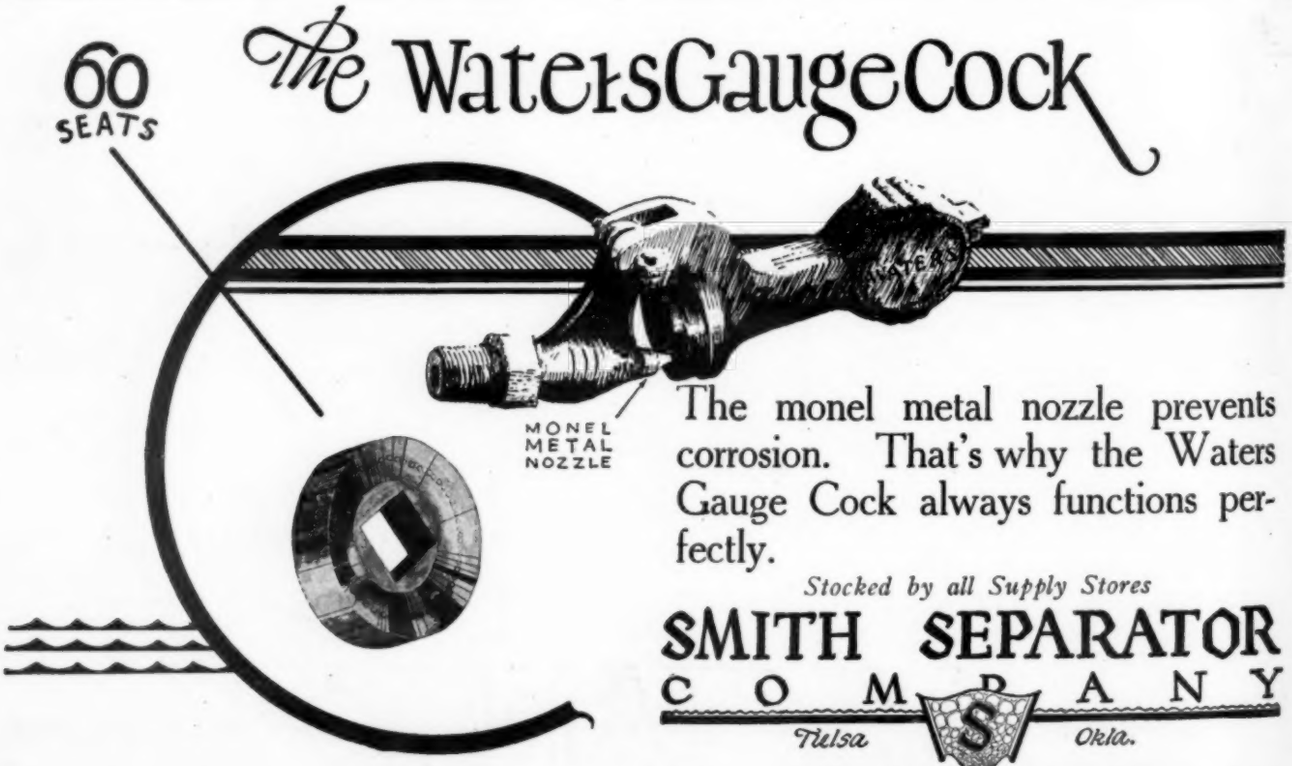
CLOVIS—Fresno-Madera Oil Co.'s 1, 18-12-21, sd 3760 ft.

N. COALINGA—Potter-Esplin's 1, 6-16-14, ready to spd.

(Continued on page 80)


60 SEATS

The Waters Gauge Cock




The monel metal nozzle prevents corrosion. That's why the Waters Gauge Cock always functions perfectly.

*Stocked by all Supply Stores*

SMITH SEPARATOR COMPANY

Tulsa Okla.

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LOUISIANA OFFICE:
405 Forest Ave., Shreveport, La.

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

# PERMITS GRANTED FOR NEW WELLS

## WEEKLY COMPARISON OF NEW WELLS

**Following is a condensed table giving a comparison of permits or locations made for new wells during the past year in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California and the Mountain States:**

| | Week Ending July 22 | Previous Week | Total This Month | Total This Year | This Week Last Year | This Month 1926 | Total Same Date 1926 | Year Total 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 6 | 4 | 21 | 220 | 26 | 95 | 771 | 910 |
| California | 21 | 10 | 70 | 818 | 15 | 62 | 876 | 1,293 |
| Louisiana | 15 | 33 | 69 | 399 | 20 | 103 | 771 | 1,318 |
| Kansas | 14 | 19 | 68 | 612 | 37 | 109 | 1,167 | 1,745 |
| Oklahoma | 75 | 81 | 326 | 2,443 | 102 | 411 | 3,325 | 5,165 |
| Texas | 157 | 95 | 562 | 5,790 | 407 | 1,155 | 7,583 | 12,158 |
| Mt. States | .. | .. | 10 | 311 | .. | 89 | 315 | .... |
| Total | 288 | 242 | 1,126 | 10,593 | 607 | 2,024 | 14,598 | *22,589 |

*Does not include Mt. States.

### KANSAS

BUTLER COUNTY—Mathews, Ralston et al, Dougherty 1, sec ne se, 6-27-6.

COWLEY COUNTY—Shawver et al, Johnson 1, c se sw, 31-34-3. Pyle & Sutter Hutton 1, swc nw, 15-35-4.

ELK COUNTY—Theta Oil Co., Marshall 2, sec, 27-31-10. Theta Oil Co., Chaffin 1, swc, 26-31-10.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—Richey, Moore & Phillips Pet. Co., Klosser 1, nwc ne ne, 8-22-11. Henderson, Holdren et al, Peese 1, sec sw, 10-22-11. Polhamus et al, Townlot 3, csl sw sw, 35-25-10.

RUSSELL COUNTY—Mid-West Exploration Co., Austin 21, nec sw sw, 30-12-15. Streeter & Stearns, Goraham 1, sec nw, 6-15-15.

SUMNER COUNTY—Noble et al, Oxford Townlot 1, lot 6, blk 32, 12-32-2. Midco Pet. Co., Oxford Townlot 1, lot, 20, blk 25, 12-32-2. Wentz Oil Corp., Oxford 1, lot 15, blk 41, 13-32-2. Ramsey et al, Oxford townlot 1, lot 1, blk 87, 14-32-2.

### OKLAHOMA

CADDO COUNTY—Magnolia, Edwards 1, sec nw, 1-5-10.

CREEK COUNTY—F. R. Billingslea et al, Lewis 2, swc, 10-15-8. Lima Oil & Gas Co., Abraham 1, nec, 2-14-7. F. R. Billingslea et al, Walker 1, nw sw nw, 28-16-7. Kennedy, Horner et al, Tiger 2, c ne nw, 25-18-11. H. H. Taylor et al, 1, sec nw, 31-18-11. Foos et al, Townlot 1, swc se ne ne, 6-18-12. J. R. Cole et al, Strip 3, nwc se se, 13-17-10. Cumberland Oil Co., Tiger 6, swc se ne se, 13-17-10. Jackson, Wise et al, Thomas 1, csl sw nw, 13-17-10. McCullough, Joconton 5, nwc sw se, 13-17-10. Ted Ray Oil Co., Smiles 1, swc ne ne, 13-17-10; Brink 6, nec se sw, 13-17-10. L. D. Oil Co., Townlot 1, sec ne ne, 23-17-10.

GARVIN COUNTY—Dixie, Perkins 1, sec nw, 15-4-4.

GRADY COUNTY—Magnolia, Skirvin-Farwell 6, sw nw se, 23-5-8; Mahret 1, csl se se, 11-5-8. Little Nick Oil Co., Farwell 1, sec, 23-5-8. Garvin Drlg. Co., Pursley 2, sw nw sw, 16-4-6.

GREER COUNTY—Magnolia, No. 1, nec, 19-7-22.

HUGHES COUNTY—Berry Pet. Co., Alexander, 5, c nw se, 4-9-9.

KAY COUNTY—Blackwell O & G Co., Preston 1, c sw sw, 32-27-1. Carter, Jameson 3, sec ne, 17-27-1.

LOGAN COUNTY—L. H. Wentz, Williams 1, nec, 31-19-4. Roxana, Ross 3, cwl nw, 29-19-4; G. L. Ross 2, cnl, nw, 29-19-4; G. L. Ross 1, nwc, 29-19-4; Stephens 1, swc 29-19-4.

MUSKOGEE COUNTY—C. M. Bradley, Goodrich 8, nec se nw sw, 5-14-19.

OKMULGEE COUNTY—Lambert O & G Co., McCombs 1, c se ne, 30-13-15.

OSAGE COUNTY—Skelly, 8, nwc sw, 27-27-6. Moore & Ohio Osage Oil Co., 1, sw se se, 11-21-9.

PAWNEE COUNTY— R. Freeman et al, Wells 1A, nwc se sw, 16-21-7. T. E. Mann et al, Hemming 1, nec nw sw, 22-20-9.

PAYNE COUNTY—Wood Oil Co., 1, sec sw, 33-19-5; 1, swc se, 33-19-5. Shaffer O. & R. Co., 1, nec nw, 4-18-5.

PONTOTOC COUNTY—Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co., Miller 1, ne nw sw, 27-5-6; Price 1, nw ne se, 33-5-6; Harrison 1, nwc 35-5-6.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY — Amerada, Cowden 3, se sw sw, 4-5-5; Cowden 6, nw se sw, 4-9-5; Cowden 7, ne sw sw, 4-9-5; Cowden 8, nw sw sw, 4-9-5. Philmac Oil Co. and Marland, Dobbs 2, nec se, 8-9-5. Independent & Gypsy, Hambly 1, sw nw nw, 14-7-4.

SEMINOLE COUNTY—Phillips Pet. Co., M. Drake 1, ne sw ne, 22-8-8. Twin State Oil Co., Judy 1, se nw se, 6-8-5. Mid-Continent, Smith 2, sec sw, 12-8-6. Atlantic, Grayson 3, ne sw nw, 13-8-6. Carter, Phillips 1, nw ne nw, 18-6-8. Atlantic, Grayson 4, se sw nw, 13-8-6. I. T. I. O. Co., Fay 4, nw ne sw, 13-8-6; Fay 6, nw s nw, 13-8-6; Grayson 1, se ne nw, 13-8-6. Houston Oil Co., Bowlegs 1, nwc sw, 22-8-6. Gypsy, Wise 3, se sw nw, 23-8-6. Independent O. & G. Co., P. Fixico 1, swc, 23-9-6. Barnsdall, Sango 5, swc, 1-9-5; Sango 6, se sw sw, 1-9-5. Shaffer O. & G. Co., Clark 2, nw se sw, 1-9-5; Clark 3, sec sw, 1-9-5; Clark 4, sws se, 1-9-5. Continental, Bruner 2, swc, 2-9-5. Empire G. & F. Co., Edmundson 6, se ne sw, 3-9-5. Gypsy, Peters 7, ne nw sw, 10-9-5. Magnolia, H. Sullivan 4, ne nw nw, 12-9-5. Sinclair, Hollins 4, nec nw, 12-9-5. Twin State Oil Co., Barker 2, nwc ne, 12-9-5.

STEPHENS COUNTY—Magnolia, Green 1, swc ne, 13-1-4. Steve Linson et al, Brown 3, sec ne nw se, 23-1-9. Magnolia, Mary E. Howey 1A, sec, 15-1-8.

TULSA COUNTY—Ellen O. & G. Co., Island 3, c n l ne ne, 25-18-14. L. C. Butler et al, Harrison 1, sec nw se, 32-17-14.

WAGGONER COUNTY—L. H. Towner et al, A. Morris 4, c n l nw ne, 1-17-17.

### ARKANSAS

CLARK COUNTY—Whelen Oil Co., Burrows 3, 35-10-20, swc ne ne, 75 ft n of Burrows 2.

NEVADA COUNTY—J. J. O'Brien, Martin 1, 6-14-20, 200 ft e and 150 ft n ow swc nw sw.

OUACHITA COUNTY—J. E. Crosby, Berry 15, 33-15-15, 660 ft n and 1320 ft w of se sw ne.

UNION COUNTY—Hollyfield & McFarland, Murphy 3, owd, 9-16-15, nec of w½ of ne sw. Mazda Oil Corp., Boyd 1, 9-17-15, 200 ft s and 200 ft w of nec sw ne. Natural Gas & Fuel Corp.'s Lawton C-4, 10-16-15, 150 ft s and 220 ft e of nwc of n½ of nw sw sw.

### LOUISIANA

BOSSIER PARISH—Simms Oil Co., Dallas, Dodson 1, 15-23n-12w, 660 ft s and 660 ft e of nw c nw of sw; Dodson 2, 15-23n-12w, 660 ft s and 660 ft w of ne c ne¼ sw¼.

CADDO PARISH—Dixie, Shreveport, Dillon 89, 14-21n-15w, 2440 ft w and 1815 ft n of se c. Greenwood Prod. Co., Shreveport, Bickham 1, 23-18n-16w, 3660 ft n and 1980 ft w of se c; Thigpen & Herold 1, 23-18n-16w, 1972 ft w and 1327 ft n of se c. Haynes Bros. & Bussa, Shreveport, Murray 2, 14-21n-15w, 331 ft s and 200 ft e of nw c ne¼ of sw of sw; Spell 1, 15-21n-15w, 358 ft w and 200 ft n of se c se of ne. Bert Kouns, Shreveport, Jacob Hoss 1, 35-18n-16w, 1320 ft s and 660 ft w of ne c. Standard, Shreveport, W. P. Stiles et al 188, 33-21n-16w, 110 ft n and 250 ft w of se c of sw. State Line O. & G. Co., Shreveport, Thigpen & Herold 3, 26-18n-16w, 2040 ft w and 1320 ft s of ne c.

CALCASIEU PARISH—The Union Sulphur Co., Sulphur, Fee 721, 29-9s-10w, 640 ft n and 430 ft w of se c sw of nw. Vinton Pet. Co., Orange, Texas, Vincent 20, 34-10s-12w, 320 ft n and 1072 ft e of sw c.

OUACHITA PARISH — Industrial Gas & Dev. Co., Inc., Monroe, Sullivan 1, 5-18n-4e, 660 ft s and 660 ft w of ne c.

WINN PARISH—Humble, Shreveport, L. & A. Oil Co. 23-A, 33-10n-2w, 1170 ft n and 1470 ft w of center of section. The Ohio Oil Co., Shreveport, Z. R. Rolen 1, Acct. 2, 9-12n-1w, 330 ft s and 330 ft e of nw c ne of nw.

### CALIFORNIA

GOLETA—Santa Barbara Oil Co., Hollister 3-A, 3-4-29.

HUNTINGTON BEACH—Standard, 14-6-11. Young Lundberg 1, 10-6-11. Frank Vessels 1, 10-6-11.

INGLEWOOD —Standard, Baldwin-Cienega 53, 17-2-14.

KERN RIVER—The St. Helen Pet. Co., Ltd., Kernco 1, 13-28-28. George F. Getty, Inc., 23, 22-28-27; Lenhardt 23, 14-28-27.

LONG BEACH—San Martinez Oil Co. 8, 29-4-12. Richfield Oil Co., Bernstein 2-A, 19-4-12; Kelly 1, 19-4-12. J. E. O'Donnell, 59, 19-4-12. Acme Pet. Co. 7, 19-4-12.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY—San Clemente Oil Co. 1, 20-3-14. White Behr Cons. Oil Co., Watson 1, 20-4-13.

MIDWAY—North American Oil Cons., 12, 32-31-24.

RICHFIELD—Union Oil Co. Yorba Linda Group 16, 34-3-9. Standard, Anaheim-Union 3, 34-3-9. Union Oil Co., Yorba Linda Group 15, 34-3-9.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY—Jay K. Rekar 1, 8-4-28.

TORRANCE—C. C. M. O. Co., Del Amo 96, 8-4-14.

### TEXAS

ARCHER COUNTY—C. E. Morrison, Ferguson 1, C. Wright sur, 1350 ft to n and 150 ft to w line. Plains Prod. Co., Wichita Falls, Wilson 1, DL&C Co. sur, 750 ft to w and 150 ft to s line. Cons. & Continental Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Montgomery 1, B 133, Club Ranch sur, 150 ft to n and e lines. F. G. Payne et al, Wichita Falls, Brown 5, blk 110W, Sellers sur, 150 ft to n and 1050 ft to e line. Petroleum Prod. Co., Wichita Falls, Turbeville B 1, blk 124, J. W. Harris sur, 300 ft w of 3. Shappell Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Wilson B 1, No. 4 S. P. Ry. sur, 450 ft to s and e lines. King, Corlett & White, Wichita Falls, Wilson 1, blk 85, Amer. Trib. sur, 171 ft to w and 150 ft to s line. George L. Pace, Wichita Falls, Coleman 1, B. C. S. L. sur, 520 ft to e and 150 ft to s line. Bridwell & Heydrick Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Griffin 1, blk 12, P. P. C. S. L. sur, 150 ft to n and w lines. Rayzor & Sinclair O. & G. Co.,

Wichita Falls, McCrory 1, blk 71, Amer. Trib. sur, 523 ft to n and 639 ft to w line. C. B. Long, Wichita Falls, Andrews 1, blk 136, R. Carson sur, 150 ft to s and w lines. E. R. Mount et al, Wichita Falls, Perkins 1, blk 22, D. C. S. L. sur, 150 ft to s and e lines. Western Oil Sales Corp., Wichita Falls, Prideaux 8, A. McMullen sur, 300 ft e of 7.

ANDERSON COUNTY—Humble, Houston, Southern Pine B1, H. Main sur, 1205 ft to nw and 305 ft to ne line.

BROWN COUNTY—J. W. Crites, Abilene, Cutbirth 1, S 290, Goodrum sur, 495 ft to n and 1800 ft to e line. Fulcher & Ice, Brownwood, Thomason 1, W. S. Williams sur, 150 ft to n and 160 ft to e line. Selby O. & G. Co., Tulsa, Ellis 12, S 3, SA&MG sur, 150 ft to n and e lines. O. W. Killam et al, Laredo, Thomason 1, S 160, G. M. Duran sur, 1508 ft to n and e lines. W. T. Daniel, Brownwood, Curry 1, J. A. Wright sur, 150 ft to n and 200 ft t ow line. J. M. Warren, Brownwood, Loopy 1, S 65, F. Hunt sur, 2122 ft to e and 150 ft to s line; Ratliff 1, S 35, P. McAnulty sur, 1025 ft to w and 105 ft to n line. G. A. Tucker, Arlington, Guyer 4, W. M. Shannon sur, 450 ft to n and w lines. Kone Prod. Co., Cisco, Hickman 3, T. Benson sur, 152 ft to e and 450 ft to s line. Cranfill & Reynolds, Cisco, Smith 1; S 3, SA&MG sur, 150 ft to n and w lines. H. H. Simons et al, Brownwood, Thomason 1, S 19, HT&B sur, 300 ft to n and w lines. Humble, Wichita Falls, Hickman 20, T. Benson sur, 300 ft s of 18; 21, 300 ft s of 20.

BRAZOS COUNTY—C. E. Stalker, Cisco, Seale 1, S 12, blk 3, T&P sur, 660 ft to e and 150 ft to s line. Rio Bravo, Houston, Banker's Mtge. 1, I. L. Jaques sur, 200 ft to s and e lines.

CALLAHAN COUNTY—Curry & Ramsey, Rising Star, Isenhour 1, S 2, Bayland Asy. sur, 700 ft to w and 1500 ft to s line. Mortimer, Hobbs & Ferguson, Abilene, Brown 1, S 29, D&D Asy. sur, 1040 ft to w and 840 ft to n line. Joe McConnell, Houston, Wagley 1, 2999, TE&L sur, 450 ft to e and 150 ft to s line. W. B. Flynn, Beaumont, Wagley 8, 2281, TE&L sur, 150 ft to n and 750 ft to e line. Valley Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Hickman 14, S 148, BBB&C sur, 450 ft e of center of w line.

COOKE COUNTY — Hedrick-Camp Drlg. Co., Wichita Falls, Kleiss 8, blk 2, J. W. Led better sur, 300 ft s of 6. Oil Operator's Trust, Fort Worth, Kleiss 6, blk 60, J. W. Littleton sur; Koelzer 1, T. Scott sur, 282 ft to n and 115 ft to w line. Fain-McGaha Oil Corp., Wichita Falls, Embry 1, John English sur, 2790 ft to ne and 150 ft to nw line. Texas Co., Wichita Falls, Dennis 3, T. J. Hutchinson sur, 336 ft w of 2. Tucker Drlg. Co., Fort Worth, B 53 1, blk 53, Townsite sur, 150 ft to s and e lines. Kewanee O. & G. Co., Tulsa, Lanier A 2, E. T. Ry sur, 150 ft to n and 200 ft to e line; H. L. Dennis 3, T. J. Hutchinson sur, 300 ft w of 1.

CRANE COUNTY — Tidal Oil Co., Fort Worth, University 3, S 47, blk 30, Univ. Lands sur, 330 ft to n and w lines. Prairie O. & G. Co., Ranger, Lasater 4, S 47, blk 30; 3. Landreth Prod. Corp., Breckenridge, Cowden 9, J. C. Block No. 10 sur, w of 8; 10, w of 9; 11, e of 6; 12, w of 13; 13, w of 10. Tidal Oil Co., Fort Worth, University F 8, S 46, blk 30, Univ. Lands sur, 330 ft to s and w line; 7, 660 ft n of 8; University I 4, S 47, blk 30, Univ. Lands sur, 660 ft s of 3.

COLEMAN COUNTY—J. B. Loftin, Cisco, Stephens 1, No. 626 Banister sur, 150 ft w of center of e line. M. G. Cheney et al, Coleman, Overall 1C, S 12, blk 1, GH&H sur, 3300 ft to n and 200 ft to w line. Amerada, Cisco, Harris 141, S 9, J. Sanders sur, 440 ft w of 123; 140, 440 ft e of 121. Swoertner & Sons, Cross Plains, Hanke 5, No. 8, CCSL sur, 240 ft n of No. 1.

CULBERSON COUNTY—C. L. Dittman, McCamey, Miller 1, S 1, blk 97, School sur, 150 ft to s and w lines.

CROCKETT COUNTY — P. H. Williams, Big Lake, Powell 2, S 53, blk BB, 150 ft to n and 660 ft to e line. Gulf, Fort Worth, Powell D 2, S 62, blk BB, GC&SF sur, 155 ft to s and w lines. McGinley & Anderson, San Angelo Hotel, San Angelo, University 1, S 2, blk 50, Univ. Lands sur, center.

CHAMBERS COUNTY — Mills Bennett, Houston, Fee 8, Wm. Bloodgood sur, nw corner.

DUVAL COUNTY—National Oil Co., San Antonio, Ball 1, No. 16, 450 ft to n and 150 ft to w line.

EASTLAND COUNTY — Texas Co., Fort Worth, Hightower 17, S 1, W. Van Norman sur, 300 ft ne of 12. Adamson & Bearman, Cisco, Rosenquest 2, S 3, blk 6, J. House sur, 450 ft to n and w lines. Belva Oil Co., Eastland, Good 2, J. R. Stubblefield sur, 425 ft n of 1. C. C. Moorman et al, Ranger, Tharp 1, S 456, S. P. Ry. sur, 300 ft to s and w lines. C. H. Huddleston, Fort Worth, Fox 1, S 67, blk 3, McL. C. S. L. sur, 600 ft to e and 150 ft to s line. Vacuum, Houston, Cochran 1, S 15, blk 3, H&TC sur, 300 ft to s and e lines.

FORT BEND COUNTY — Gulf, Houston, Davis 42, M. Young sur, 300 ft n of 29. Sun, Houston, Kasperek 1, S. Miller sur, 343 ft to w and 50 ft to s line. Cunningham Prod. Co., Houston, Blakely 1, blk E, E. Drew sur, e central.

GRAY COUNTY—Delaney & Reiger, Amarillo, Jackson 1, S 88, blk B2, H&GN sur, 330 ft to w and 380 ft to n line. Operator's Oil Co., Tulsa, Bowers 3, S 85, blk 3, I&GN sur, 330 ft to n and e lines. A. Danciger, Wichita Falls, Jackson 1B, S 88, blk B2, H&GN sur, 330 ft to n and w lines.

HARRIS COUNTY — Gulf, Houston, Gaillard 11, Wm. Scott sur, ne central part of lease. M. J. Bashara & Sons, Wichita Falls, Fee 2, 1, J. A. Williams, center. Sun, Beaumont, Blaffer 41, R. Dunman sur, se corner.

HENDERSON COUNTY—W. K. Cayton, Grosebeck, Hoffer 1, H. Jefferys sur, 150 ft to n and e lines.

HARDIN COUNTY—Christian-Dutton Oil Co., Houston, Autrey 1, blk 15, J. Milholmen sur. Capitol Oil Co., Batson, Hodges 7, M. A. Harris sur, 765 ft to e and 700 ft to s line. E. W. Skinner Oil Co., Saratoga, Kirby 5, BBB&C sur, 25 ft w of center of e line.

HALE COUNTY—L. L. Donnell Pet. Co.,


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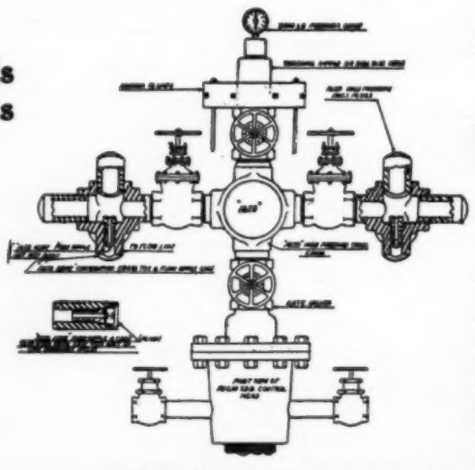
**This Hook Up Has Set Records of Many Months of Complete Satisfaction.**



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**The Alco Combination Steel Tee and Flow Bean is the Special Feature of this Hook Up and is interchangeable with either Combination or Plain Flow Nipple.**

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**ALCO OIL TOOL COMPANY**

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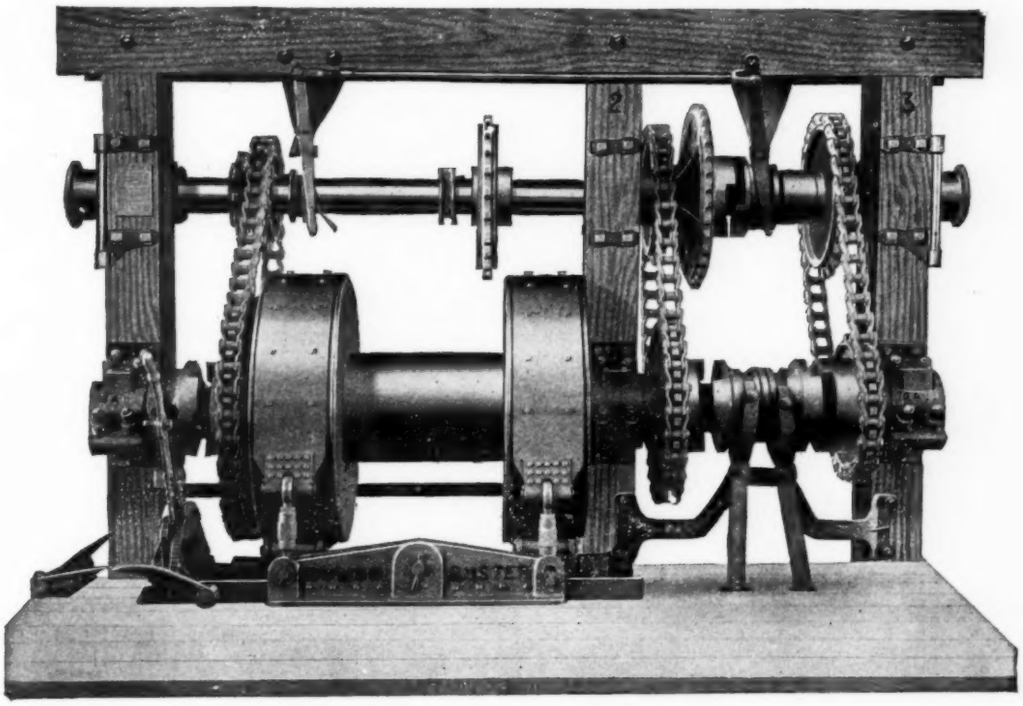
# Gumbo Buster 78A Model Draw Works



Front View Gumbo Buster 78A Draw Works

## *Having*

**THREE SPEEDS**
Third Speed is a time and engine saver.

**LINE SHAFT**
7 inches in diameter.

**DRUM SHAFT**
8 inches in diameter.

**BRAKE LINING**
Solid asbestos 12½ inches wide.

**DRUM SPOOL**
20 inches in diameter.

**POSTS**
10"x14" hardwood.

Designed for present and future drilling conditions.

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OIL AND GAS WELL SUPPLIES
ROTARY AND CABLE TOOLS

Tulia, Millican 2, S 21, blk B, R. M. Thompson sur, 375 ft to n and 605 ft to w line.

HARRISON COUNTY—J. T. Cox Shreveport, North Central Texas Co. 2, blk 3, M. D. Edwards sur, center of blk 3. State Line O. & G. Co., Shreveport, Abney 3, J. J. Blair sur, 1570 ft to n and 720 ft to w line.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — F. H. Sheffield, Houston, Rowe 2, 12 ft s of center of n line. J. O. Darst, Beaumont, Gladys 1, blk 115 J. A. Veatch sur, 20 ft to n and e lines. Southern Spindletop Oil & Dev. Co., Neiderland, Young 1, S 1, T&NO sur, 200 ft to n and e lines.

JACK COUNTY—Finn, Thompson & McCoy, Bryson, Dobson 1, E. Wray sur, 1050 ft to n and 750 ft to e line.

KING COUNTY—Phillips Pet. Co., Bartlesville, Okla., Burnett 1, S 2, M. Schneider sur. Humble, Houston, Pitchfork Land & Cattle Co. 1, S 171, J. H. Gibson sur, 2640 ft to e and 200 ft to s line.

LIVE OAK COUNTY — Houston Oil Co., Houston, Cartwright 19, W. J. Cannon sur, 1500 ft ne of 17.

MILAM COUNTY—W. A. Jones, Minerva, Kasparis 1, T. J. Chambers sur, 150 ft to n and w lines. McCormick & Noack, Rockdale, Shelton 1, Wm. Allen sur, 150 ft to n and 475 ft to w line.

MILLS COUNTY—Vandersypt & Upton & Rahl, Goldthwaite, Fulton 2, E. Winston sur, 600 ft to n and 1250 ft to e line.

MAVERICK COUNTY—Rycade, Houston, Chittim 2, S 7, blk 158, 200 ft to n and 500 ft to e line.

MARION COUNTY—J. D. Lynch, Shreveport, Mebane & Stiles 2, N. Gupton sur, 500 ft n of 1.

McCULLOCH COUNTY — Van Bebber & Lehman, Mercury, Penn 1, No. 957, 150 ft e of center of w line; 2, n of 1; 3, 150 ft to w and 1500 ft to s line; Eubank 6, No. 45, S 2482, 600 ft to n and e lines; 7, 900 ft to s and e lines.

MITCHELL COUNTY — California Co., Colorado, Adams 6, S 11, blk 28, T&P sur, 330 ft to s and e lines.

MONTAGUE COUNTY—Humble, Houston, Cunningham 1, L. Norton sur, 150 ft to n and e lines.

NAVARRO COUNTY — Magnolia, Dallas, Hodge 1, T. J. Chambers sur, 220 ft to n and e lines. W. A. Reiter et al, Mexia, Adams 1, M. Boren sur, sw corner.

PECOS COUNTY — Mid-Kansas O. & G. G. Co., Tulsa, Yates B 3, S 61, blk 1, I&GN sur, 150 ft to s and e lines.

SHACKELFORD COUNTY — G. G. Pass, Albany, Broyles 2, S 14, L. A. L. sur, 300 ft s of 3; 3, 450 ft to s and e lines. Magnolia, Dalls, Fee 3, S 70, Univer Lands, 300 ft w of 1. Texas Cons. Oil Co., Ivan, Isbell 2, 598 TE&L sur, 457 ft to e and 150 ft to s line. Texas Co., Wichita Falls, Arnold 1, S 30, Univ. Lands sur, 700 ft s of center of n line. Meredith & Grant, Morgan, Webb 4, S 67, Univ. Lands sur, 300 ft s of 3. A. J. Hughes Albany, Diller 1, 563, TE&L sur, sw corner. Crabb & McNeel, Cross Plains, McLemore 1, W. McLemore sur, 250 ft to n and w lines. Bridwell & Heydrick Oil Co., Wichita, McKelvey 1, S 9, blk 11, T&P sur, 150 ft to n and w lines.

STEPHENS COUNTY — J. J. Holdeman, Fort Worth, Lawrence 1, J. E. Michamp sur, 1300 ft to n and 150 ft to e line; Crudgington 1, 1296, TE&L sur, 150 ft to n and e lines. McKibbens & Hoffman, Cisco, Ledbetter 1, S 53, blk 4, T&P sur, 200 ft to w and 400 ft to n line.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY — Houston Oil Co., Houston, Ragsdale 1, J. N. Seguin sur, 300 ft to s and e lines; Sun Oil Co. A1, blk 8, A. S. Taft sur, 200 ft to s and 250 ft to e line.

THROCKMORTON COUNTY—Red Bank Oil Co., Tulsa, Cole 3, blk 972, Premium sur, 460 ft to s and e lines.

UVALDE COUNTY—B. F. Thompson, San Antonio, West 1, No. 46, C. Toro sur, 4521 ft to ne and 1935 ft to se line.

UPTON COUNTY — Roxana, South Bend, Bowen 18, S 6, GC&SF sur, 2310 ft to s and e lines.

WICHITA COUNTY—T. F. Hunter, Wichita Falls, Fassett-Tuttle 1, M. Templeton sur, 150 ft e of center of w line. J. L. Swanner, Wichita Falls, Williams-Parker 13, blk 3, J. McCool sur, 250 ft n of 5; 14, 50 ft e of 7. Murback & Holmberg, Wichita Falls, Warren 7, DI&C sur, sw corner. J. H. Turner, Iowa Park, Hodge 1, S 33, W. V. F. L. sur, 450 ft to w and 750 ft to s line. Comac Drilling Co., Wichita Falls, Chilson 1, blk 3, N. Ramsey sur, 150 ft to s and e lines. Wolfe & Grayce Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Daume 1, S 1, S. P. Ry. sur, 750 ft to w and 150 ft to s line.

WHARTON COUNTY — Weed-Gayle Oil Co., Beaumont, Banker 9, S. F. Austin sur, 140 ft sw of 7. George Hyde, Houston, Foltek 1, blk 38, S. F. Austin sur, 75 ft to w and 200 ft to s line; Volney 1, S. F. Austin sur, 100 ft to sw and 300 ft to se line; Woytek 1, S. F. Austin sur, 50 ft to s and w lines; Bay 1, S. F. Austin sur, 50 ft to n and w lines; Sitta 1, S. F. Austin sur, 50 ft to sw and 500 ft to nw line; Banker 1, S. F. Austin sur, 50 ft to n and w lines; 2, 50 ft to nw and 300 ft to ne lines.

WILBARGER COUNTY—Landreth Prod. Corp., Breckenridge, Carter 1, S 35, blk 6, H&TC sur, 2600 ft t oe and 2790 ft to n line. Texas Co., Wichita Falls, Waggoner 1, S17, H&TC sur, 150 ft to s and w lines. Hamilton, Martin & Cons. Oil Co., Wichita Falls, Waggoner 1, S 1-2, H&TC sur, se corner.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY—W. J. Harlan, Bartlett, Offman 1, J. Benel sur, 1600 ft to e and 1000 ft to s line.

WEBB COUNTY—Hayes, Barnsley Synd., Laredo, De La Garza 1, S 335, blk 22, 150 ft to s and e lines.

YOUNG COUNTY — Peery, Moran & Woody, Wichita Falls, Gregg 2, A. Rohus sur, 300 ft e of 1. Madden & Hunt, Olney, Perkins 3, 207 TE&L sur, 783 ft to w and 183 ft to s line. Wichita Prod. Co., Wichita Falls, Cheeves 8, H. B. Akles sur, 150 ft to n and 900 ft to w line. Tedford Bros., Wichita Falls, Robinson 1, 1467, TE&L sur, 450 ft to w and 150 ft to s line. Holbrook & Woods, Wichita Falls, Stewart 1, 1492, TE&L sur, 600 ft to n and 150 ft to e line. Rhader & Carey, Wichita


# TEXACO

**Petroleum Products**

## HIGH GRADE UNIFORM QUALITY

| | | | |
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| Gasoline | Pale Oils | Machine Oils | Waxes |
| Kerosene | Red Oils | Cylinder Oils | Asphalts |
| Fuel Oils | Black Oil | Car Oils | Road Oils |
| Diesel Fuels | Floor Oils | Greases | Asphalt Cement |
| Bunker Oils | Spindle Oils | Cup Greases | Pipe Coating |
| Signal Oils | Motor Oils | Gear Lubricants | Roofing |
| Miners Oil | Engine Oils | Axle Greases | Roofing Cement |
| Gas Oil | Dynamo Oils | Wire Rope Lubricants | |
| Distillates | | | |

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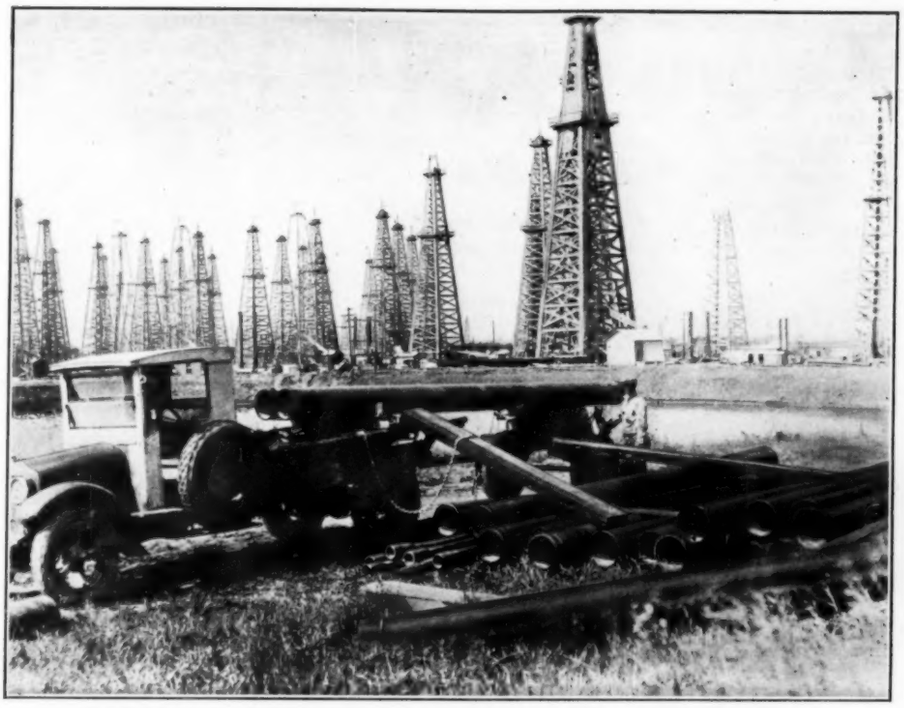

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## *Use* Pittsburgh Seamless Casing

The drilling is completed. The well promises large production. Now to run the last string of casing. Why take a chance on delayed production or a lost hole by using anything but the best casing on the market?

For years you have known of the extra strength of Pittsburgh Seamless Steel Casing in sizes up to 6⅝ inches. You know for example that a string of Pittsburgh Seamless Casing compared with a string of lap-weld casing of the same dimensions and weight, has at least one-third greater factor of safety. And now you can get Pittsburgh Seamless in

**All casing sizes**
**up to 13⅜ inches**

Pittsburgh Seamless Casing is made of higher cabon, stronger steel than is possible in welded pipe. It is made by the most modern process in our new Pilger mill which applies the principle of *forging* to the refinement of steel in tubular products.

Pittsburgh Seamless Casing is available in longer lengths, saves time and expense in the field, and affords a greater factor of safety all around. Our booklet *Seamless Steel Tubes for Oil Country Purposes* will be sent free upon request.

**Pipe Storage Yard at Memphis**

Stocks at Memphis, supplemented by jobbers' stocks at many points afford unexcelled service on deliveries.

# Pittsburgh Steel Products Co.

PITTSBURGH SEAMLESS

NEW YORK · DETROIT · CHICAGO PITTSBURGH · TULSA · HOUSTON

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

Falls, Cope 1, 1475, TE&L sur, 150 ft to n and e lines. R. C. Parker, Markley, Garrett 2, blk 11, Y. C. S. L. sur, 330 ft e of 1. F. P. Rose, Wichita Falls; Butler 1, 3401, TE&L sur, 150 ft to n and w lines. Columbia Pet. Corp., Inc., Mirando City, Puig 16, blk 75, Albercas sur, 301 ft to e and 600 ft to s line; 15, 20 ft to e and 600 ft to s line. Pitzer & West, Breckenridge, Boozer 1, J. Garrett sur.

ZAPATA COUNTY—Texas Co., Houston, Jennings 7, C. Blanco sur, 700 ft e of 4.

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**F. Wyman Libby**, managing director for the Volz Engineering & Equipment Company, Los Angeles, is now in Houston, spending some weeks with the Mid-Continent sales representatives of his company before returning to the Coast late in July.

## WILDCATS

(Continued from page 74)

RAISIN CITY—Fresno-United Oil Co.'s 1, 23-15-18, sd 3960 ft.

WARTHAM—Bald Mountain Drilling Co.'s 1, 20-12-13, sd 995 ft.

### KERN COUNTY

ANTELOPE PLAINS—W. H. Davis' 1, 13-26-17, re-cmt, 3155 ft.

BAKERSFIELD — Pacific-Eastern Prod. Co.'s 1, 6-30-28, will test for prod. 4392 ft.

BELRIDGE—Standard's 1, 27-28-20, dr 4268 ft. Zurich Oil Co.'s 1, 18-28-22, dr 980 ft.

BUTTONWILLOW—Milham Explor. Co.'s Salisbury 1, 7-29-24, testing gas 4019 ft; Kern 1-A, repairing 11-inch cas 4660 ft.

COMMANCHE POINT—Kern 29 Oil Co.'s 1, 29-31-30, sd 2440 ft.

DELANO—Chanslor-Canfield Midway's 1, 23-25-27, dr 2240 ft.

EDISON—Geo. F. Getty's Beasley 1, 22-29-29, lcn. Kerwin & Seale's 1, 4-30-29, lcn.

DEVILS DEN—Devils Den Prod. Co.'s 1, 23-25-18, sd 1377 ft. W. T. Garrett's 1, 30-25-19, rig. Marathon Oil Co.'s 1, 13-25-18, sd 4390 ft. Midway Northern Oil Co.'s 1, 25-25-18, dr 1755 ft. R. H. Sayer's 1, 25-25-18, dr 1468 ft.

GREENFIELD—Royal Pet. Co.'s 1, 31-30-28, lcn; Jackson 1, 36-30-27, lcn.

GOULD HILLS—Bomke & Ball's 1, 12-29-30, sd 660 ft. California-Kentucky Oil Co.'s 1, 8-29-20, sd 1446 ft. Mendocino-Midway Oil Co.'s 1, 28-29-21, sd 2930 ft. Max L. Pray's 1, 1-29-20, sd 1214 ft. Rhoads Oil Co.'s 1, 20-29-21, sd 1485 ft. L. E. Westrich's 1, 19-29-21, sd 1800 ft.

McKITTRICK FRONT—Abbott Pet. Co.'s 1, 2-30-21, sd 1940 ft. Frank D. Gore's 2, 34-30-22, co 1350 ft. McKittrick Hills Oil Co.'s 1, 18-20-22, sdtr 3240 ft. Ozena Oil Co.'s 1, 27-29-21, dr 810 ft. Ridge Oil Co.'s 1, 13-30-21, co 4045 ft.

MON BLUFF—Miocene Oil Co.'s 1, 34-27-28, rig.

NORTH MIDWAY—Richfield Oil Co.'s 5, 6-31-23, dr 2925 ft.

SHALE HILLS — Huntington-Hawthorne's 1, 35-26-18, sd 600 ft. Nelson & Mountford's 1, 18-27-19, sd 2960 ft. Oildale Oil Co.'s 1, 13-27-18, sd 558 ft.

SUNSET—Fresno-Sunmaid's 1, 16-11-24, sd 4200 ft. Gore Exploration Co.'s 1, 12-11-23, abn 4780 ft. Raleigh Oil Co.'s 1, 8-11-23, sd 1462 ft.

TEMBLOR HILLS—Fortuna Oil Co.'s 1, 28-32-13, sd 2660 ft. Jackson & Harrison's 1, 36-29-20, tested at 310 ft and showed for 3 bbls. Hovey Hills Oil Co.'s 1, 19-31-22, sd 2510 ft. Painted Hills Oil Co.'s 1, 19-31-22, sd 500 ft.

TEHACHAPI-MOJAVE—C. R. Asmussen's 1, 23-11-11, sd 1510 ft. Crusaders Oil Co.'s 1, 21-10-10, re-cmt 2367 ft. John B. Harding's 1, 5-10-10, changing to cable tools 1048 ft.

UPPER KERN RIVER—Wing & Skokel's 1, 34-28-28, sd 1050 ft.

UPPER POSO CREEK—H. L. Whiston's 1, 20-27-29, sd 935 ft, may abn.

### KINGS COUNTY

KETTLEMAN—Ahlburg Gasoline Corp.'s 1, 7-23-23, sd, no depth. Associated Oil Co.'s 1, 12-23-18, sd 2043 ft. Bolsa Chica Oil Co.'s 1, 30-23-19, testing sand found at 2735 ft. Chanslor-Canfield Midway's 1, 17-24-19, dr 4302 ft. General et. Corp.'s 1, 30-23-19, dr 3105 ft; 1, 4-24-19, rigged up; 1, 22-26-18, dr 3645 ft. Milham Explor. Co.'s 1, 2-22-17, pulling 15½-inch cas, td 3598 ft. South Coalinga Oil Co.'s 1, 35-24-19, dr 2390 ft.

### SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

GOLETA—Barnsdall Oil Co.'s 1, dr 2010 ft. Berry Oil Co.'s Pomato 1, dr 1460 ft; Cavaletto 1, dr 2020 ft. California-Eastern Oil Co.'s 1, dr 1460 ft. Graham-Loftus Oil Co.'s Orella 1, sd 500 ft.

SUMMERLAND—George F. Becker's 1, dr 3010 ft.

SANTA BARBARA—Channell Oil & Dev. Co.'s 1, 22-4-26, dr 5080 ft. Hollywood Oil Corp.'s 1, 35-5-35, sd 1300 ft.

SANTA YNEZ—Elliott & Clark's San Marcos 1, lcn.

### VENTURA COUNTY

CAMARILLO—Standard Oil Co.'s 1, cmt 5469 ft.

FILLMORE—Sespe Oil Co.'s Smith 2, sd 4003 ft.

HOPPER CANYON — Bishop-Buckeye Union's 2, installing rotary, td 200 ft.

MOORPARK—E. A. Parkford's Llyod 1, sd 3477 ft.

MONTALVO—Standard Oil Co.'s 1, dr 6260 ft.

RINCON — Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s Hobson 1-A, sdtr dr pipe 6526 ft; Hobson 1-B, dr 4540 ft. Montecito Oil Producer's 1, 13-4-25, dr 3310 ft.

SEA CLIFF—Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Co.'s State 1, installing electric outfit.

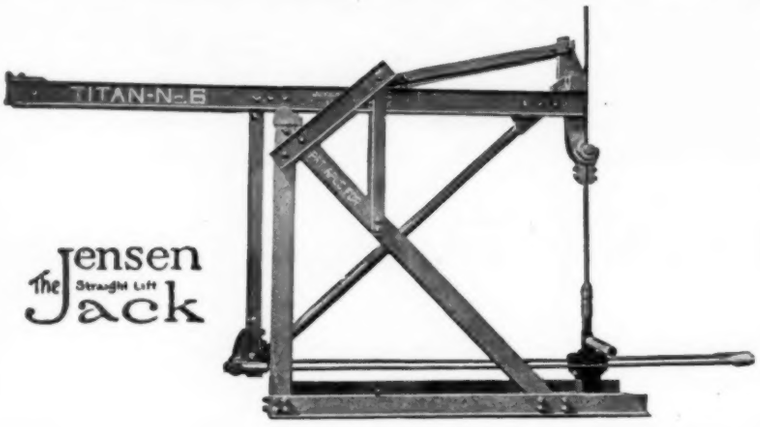
SULPHUR MOUNTAIN — Geiss & Bradford's 1, 21-4-22, dr 1895 ft. Ventura Crude Oil Co.'s 1, 23-4-22, grading for rig.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN — Ring Pet. Corp.'s Converse 1, showing oil and gas, td 3820 ft.

VENTURA DISTRICT — Associated Oil Co.'s Dabney-Lloyd 1, dr 5260 ft. Star Pet. Co.'s Starr-Canet 1, dr 5243 ft.

### MISCELLANEOUS

MONTEREY COUNTY—Petroleum Securi-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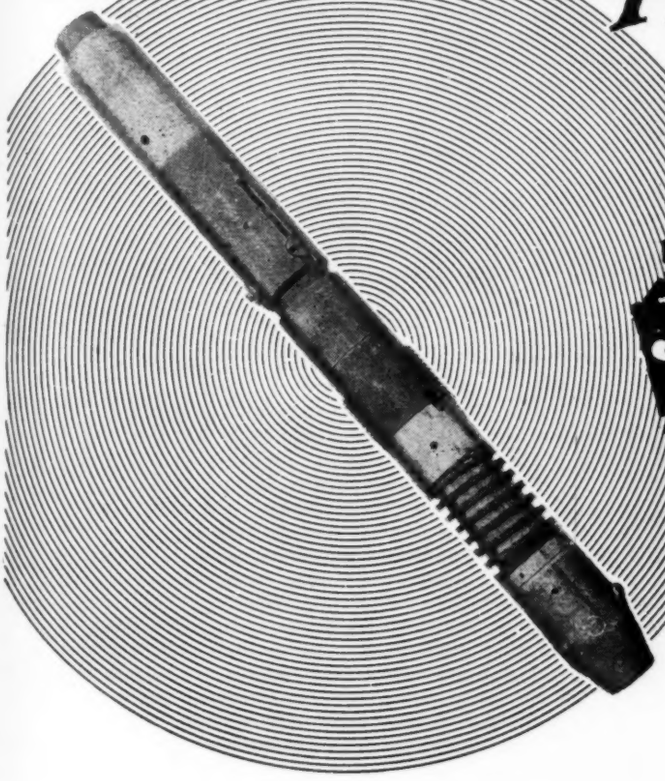
# The New "Tripping" Device on the J.S. ABERCROMBIE INSIDE CUTTING TOOL



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***—ANOTHER "time saver" for all who let the J. S. Abercrombie INSIDE cutting tool do their "cutting jobs!"***

This new improved tripping device does not alter the effective, accurate operation of this tool in the least. All cutting units are housed in the lower section of the tool (illustrated above)—cutters, slips, the collapsing spring and the vertical rollers which trip the tool before making a cut. The thread connection at the top of this section, fits into the bottom of the "J"-tool section; which in turn connects with the drill stem.

## Nine Experienced Operators Enable Us to give YOU Prompter Service

**J. S. ABERCROMBIE Co.**
**616-18 West Bldg. Houston, Texas**

*Say you saw it in The OIL WEEKLY*

ties Co.'s 1, 2-22-9, dr 2805 ft. Producers Oil Co.'s 1, 30-21-8, bldg rig.

SAN MATEO COUNTY—Shell Co.'s Cowell 1, 8-6-5, dr 3970 ft.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY—Brinkman Oil Co.'s 1, 27-31-21, sd 760 ft. Richfield Oil Co.'s 1, 10-29-17, sd 690 ft. Waklin Pet. Co.'s 1, 33-27-10, sdtr dr pipe 2440 ft. Painted Hills Oil Co.'s 1, 34-30-10, dr 1455 ft. San Luis Synd.'s 1, 29-31-13, rigging up.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY—Continental Oil Co.'s 1, 31-11-4, dr 2525 ft.

SONOMA COUNTY—Shell Co.'s Murphy 1, 8-5-7, dr 5670 ft. Ilemorini 1, 8-5-7, coring and sr 1818 ft.

TULARE COUNTY—Birch Oil Co.'s 1, 13-21-26, sd, no depth. Ducor Drilling Co.'s 1, 29-23-27, dr out cmt 4162 ft. Federal Exploration Co.'s 1, 15-22-24, cmt 5461 ft.

## MOUNTAIN STATES

### WYOMING

CARBON COUNTY—Graybeal Synd., 16-28-81, dr below 3600 ft.

CONVERSE COUNTY—A. A. Tylee, ne ne 8-32-72, rig. Criterion Oil Co., Irvine 1, 5-31-70, dr 3280 ft.

FREMONT COUNTY—Producers & Refiners' Muskrat 1, 34-34-92, ready to spd.

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY—Union of California's Burnham 1-A, nw 28-43-91, sd 2700 ft.

JOHNSON COUNTY — Carter Oil Co.'s Rider 2, se 17-48-82, sdtr 6¼-inch 3920 ft, td 4390 ft. Fairway Oil Co.'s Crazy Woman 1, 7-47-82, contr to complete let to Jack Russel, td 375 ft.

PARK COUNTY—Ohio Oil Co.'s Pully, 27-53-101, dr 275 ft. Producers & Refiners' Pitchfork 1, nw 14-48-102w, lcn. Union Oil Co. of Colifarnia's Taylor 1, nw 22-47-101, re-dr 950 ft.

SWEETWATER COUNTY—Jack Johnston's 1, sw 16-23-104w, rig.

WASHAKIE COUNTY—Producers & Refiners' Tensleep 1, 13-46-89, dr 865 ft. Carter Oil Co.'s Nowood Dome 1, sw 5-48-90, bottomed 1900 ft.

### UTAH

BOXELDER COUNTY—Lakeside Oil Co.'s 1, 31-9n-7w, wtg on cem to set 2630 ft.

CARBON COUNTY—Price River Pet.'s 1, 16-14s-10e, dr below 2240 ft. McGee & Holmes' 1, 14-15s-10e, dr below 1550 ft.

GRAND COUNTY—Embar Oil Co.'s Big Six 1, 34-25-21, dr below 3945 ft. Wilson et al's 24-21s-23e, prep to place sheer poles. Crescent Dome Oil Co., sec. 4-22s-19e, rig. Hope Synd., 21-22s-20e, sd 1400 ft.

SAN JUAN COUNTY—Midwest Ref. Co.'s Hughes 1, 30-40-19, dr 2870 ft. Utah Pet. Co.'s Geohegan 1, 1-30-20, sd 1640 ft. Union of Calif.'s Lisbon 1, 16-30-25, dr 2500 ft. Francis Oil-Utah Pet.'s Francis 1, 36-41-17, bottomed 1900 ft, fsh. Boulder Knoll O. & G. Co.'s 1, 17-34-25, sd 1950 ft. Diamond Oil Co., sw 3-9s-4e, dr below 2140 ft.

SALT LAKE COUNTY—Tower Pet. Co., Salt Lake City, dr below 800 ft.

WASATCH COUNTY — Leonora-Raddatz Synd. 1, 14-9-8, dr below 2000 ft.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Virgin Pet. Co. 1, 23-31s-12w, no report. Mid-American Oil Co. 1, 17-43s-15w, dr below 500 ft. Uzona Oil Co. 1, 18-43s-15w, dr resumed under new contract. Utah-Southern's Noble 1, 28-40-18, sd for engine repairs, td 3203 ft; Canyon 1, 28-41-19, dr below 1300 ft.

WAYNE COUNTY—Texas Prod. Co.'s John L. Shipley 1, 5-27s-14e, spd 135 ft.

### COLORADO

ARAPAHOE COUNTY — McDeb Drilling Co.'s Fitzsimmons 1, 7-4s-66, erecting new rig to replace that destroyed by fire, td 1685 ft.

BENT COUNTY—Essok Oil Co.'s Martin 1, 6-1s-70, run cas 4200 ft. Boulder Oil Co.'s Eberhardt 1, 5½ miles east of Boulder, shot 1308 ft, increased flow to 400,000 cubic ft, will be shot again. Left Hand Oil Co.'s Prechtl 1, 34-3n-70, bottomed at 1940 ft, wtg fsh tools.

ELBERT COUNTY—Belmont Oil Co.'s Maher 1, 4-6-59, sd 1350 ft. J. M. Botts' 1, 31-7s-58, dr below 1500 ft.

EL PASO COUNTY—Phillips Pet. Co.'s Niles 1, 27-15-65, dr below 3000 ft.

FREMONT COUNTY—Fremont Leasing & Holding Co. 1, 2-19-70, fsh for cas, td 2000 ft. Columbia Oil Co.'s Sheridan 1, 28-18-70, sd 2240 ft, wtg cas.

HUERFANO COUNTY — Huerfano Oil Co.'s Oakview 2, 10-24-69, dr below 525 ft.

LAPLATA COUNTY—Miley Explo. Co.'s Hutchinson 1, 32-33-12, dr below 3400 ft. E. B. Klem et al's Ferguson 1, 12-34-7, dr below 1315 ft.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY—Mountain States Gasoline Co.'s Sandoval 1, 3-34-62, dr below 1700 ft with considerable showing of gas. Pacific Coast Gasoline Co.'s McClung 1, 20-33-61, spd. Parker Club, Inc.'s Adamas 1, 32-34-56, dr below 700 ft. Great Dome O. & G.'s Maldanada 1, 3-34-62, spd.

LARIMER COUNTY—Five Square Oil & Gas Co.'s Fagan 1, 17-4-69, tested showing at 2932 ft, resumed to drill 100 ft deeper; State 1, 16-4-69, contract let for rig timbers.

LOGAN COUNTY—Northeastern Colorado Oil Co.'s State 1, 36-8-55, dr below 4075 ft, and carrying 6¼-inch 4070 ft.

JACKSON COUNTY—Lievard Oil Co., 31-11-79, moving in material.

MESA COUNTY—B. C. Morrison's Peerless 1, 23-8s-104, prep to resume 1702 ft.

MOFFAT COUNTY—Ohio Oil Co.'s Kuykendall 1, 22-21n-11w, co at 1240 ft. Reiter-Foster's State 1, 16-12-100, spd.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY—Ralph R. Burke No. 4, Tract F, Ute lease, Mancos dome, showing 700 ft.

PUEBLO COUNTY — Boone Oil & Gas Co.'s Ritter 1, 33-18-60, dr sus wtg on cas 2960 ft.

ROUTT COUNTY—Morrison & Johnson's Hitchins 1, 31-7-85, dr below 2600 ft.

WELD COUNTY—Platte Valley Pet. Co.'s Patterson 1, 24-6-61, sd wtg cas 3100 ft; 1, 5-8-56, sd 250 ft.

### NEW MEXICO

CURRY COUNTY—Hasson Pet. Co.'s Laird 1, 22-8-36, spd and sd. Frio Oil Co.'s Saunders 2, 11-5n-35, fsh 1230 ft. Steinberger et al's Hoskinson 1, 21-3-35, set 8¼-inch 1510 ft, td 1530 ft. Clovis O. & G. Co.'s Hoskinson 1, 21-3n-36, dr 1315 ft.

CHAVES COUNTY—Gibson Oil Corp.'s Forsyth 1, 8-11-23, sd 675 ft. Buffalo-Roswell 1, 24-11-27, sd 4210 ft. Texas Prod. Co.'s Wilson 1, 29-17-18, dr 3760 ft. Sparroe & Drake's Fahrlander 1, 11-6-27, pulling 6⅝-inch 890 ft.

COLFAX COUNTY—Chico Oil Co.'s Logan 1, 6-24-25, dr 520 ft.

DE BACA COUNTY—McAdoo Pet. Co.'s


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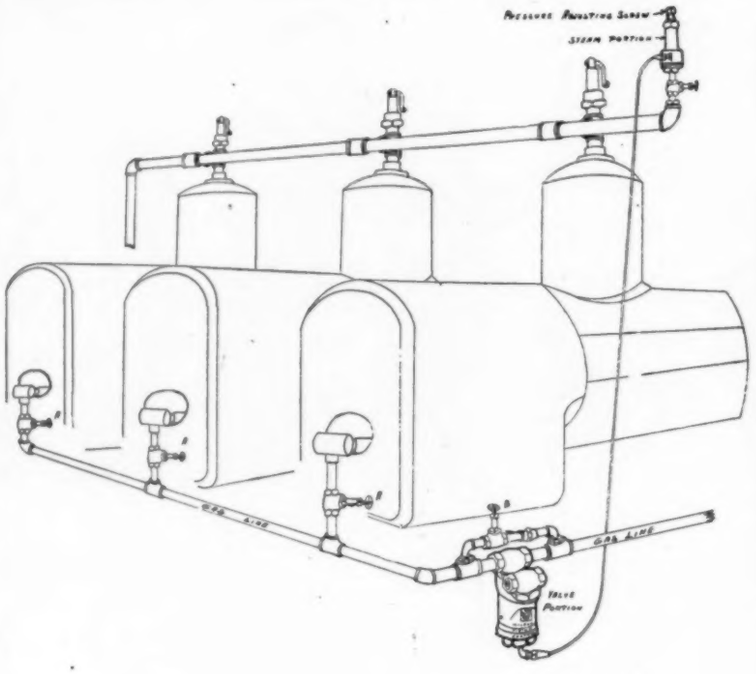

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SURVEYS
ESTIMATES OF OIL RESERVES

State 1, 16-1-27, sd 2795 ft. Trigg Synd.'s 1, 27-4n-22, prep to resume 300 ft.

GUADALUPE COUNTY — Hanchett Oil Co.'s Hanchett 1, 24-8-24, spd 120 ft. Ike McNabb's McMullen 1, 24-5n-16, spd.

McKINLEY COUNTY—Midwest Ref. Co.'s Hancock 1, 1-17-9, bailing and co 2295 ft; 24, 2-17-9, sd waiting compl of Hancock 1; Hurst 1, 1-17-9, straight reaming 1200 ft. Pittsburgh Dev. Co., 2, 29-20-10, bldg rig; 3, 19-17-9, lcn. Childers Drilling Co.'s 2, 19-18-10, abn 300 ft. Producers & Refiners Corp." 1, 25-13-9, dr 1175 ft. Smart & Reid's 1, 7-17-9, bldg rig. Inland Oil Corp.'s 1, 22-18-10, dr 325 ft. H. L. Williams' 1, 30-18-8, bottomed 1843 ft with hole full of oil and water. S. Dysart's 1, 21-14-9, dr 975 ft with oil showing. Continental Oil Co.'s Garcia 1, sw 9-17n-7w, lcn.

QUAY COUNTY—Midwest Refining Co.'s Rhodes 1, 30-8-31, sd 3650 ft. Gibson Oil Corp.'s 1, 25-8-32, contract compl 3500 ft. Ohio Oil Co.'s Jordan Ridge 1, 24-7-29, dr 2870 ft.

TORRANCE COUNTY—San Juan Oil & Gas Co.'s Minerman 1, 32-7-10, wtg for cas 2650 ft; Randall 2, 20-6-19, dr 3900 ft. F. G. Wilson Trustee's Pace 1, 12-6-7, dr 2000 ft.

SAN JUAN COUNTY—Portage O. & G. Co.'s Glade 1, 24-30-13, installing standard rig 2160 ft. Union Oil & Mining Co.'s Pine 2, 8-29-9, repairing flood damage. Kansas-Colorado Oil Co.'s Aterberry 1, 24-31-11, erecting standard rig, bottomed 1350 ft. Senate Oil Co.'s Lanier 1, 34-29-11, erecting standard rig, td 1745 ft. San Juan Pet. Co.'s Palmer 1, 17-29-13, trying to set packer 1295 ft. R. N. Smith's James 1, 23-29-11, dr 565 ft. Kane Bros.' Finch 1, 15-29-11, no report. Huerfano Oil Co.'s Wiltbank 1, 25-29-11, dr 156 ft. Mid-Continent Oil Co.'s Ransom 1, 22-29-11, dr 715 ft. T. C. N. Oil Co.'s Lanier 1, 9-29-11, 5,000,000 cu ft gas 900 ft. Portage Oil Co.'s 3, 25-31-13, dr 413 ft. Huntington Park Oil Co.'s 2, 29-30-9, rigging.

VALENCIA COUNTY — Acme Oil Co.'s New Mexico-Arizona Land Co., 26-6-3, dr below 1952 ft.

UNION COUNTY—Sun State Pet. Co.'s Paso Monte 1, 14-24-30, sd 2977 ft.

## MONTANA

CARBON COUNTY—Ohio Oil Co., Northern Pacific 1, 11-7s-21e, running 15½-in at 960 ft.

LIBERTY COUNTY—Mid-Rocky Dev. Co., Federal Land Bank 1, nw 7-33n-7e, dr below 1100 ft. Peterson et al, Brown 1, ne 19-37n-4e, dr 700 ft.

RICHLAND COUNTY—Community Drilling Co., Pioneer 1, Poplar Dome, rigging to drill deeper from 2600 ft.

TOOLE COUNTY—Kevin-Flathead Oil Co., Toole 1, ne 27136n-23, sd wtg pipe at 1520 ft. Prairie Oil & Gas Co., Hunter 1, 13-33n12e, muddying pipe, td 1900 ft.

PONDERA COUNTY—Big Eleven Oil Co., Conrad Butte 1, sd wtg orders, td 2204 ft. Montana-Pacific Oil Co., 1, 32-28n-2w, dr at 800 ft.

## EAST TEXAS

**Completion**

HARRISON COUNTY—

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| Marland, La-Tex 1, A. W. O. Hicks sur | * | 2500 |

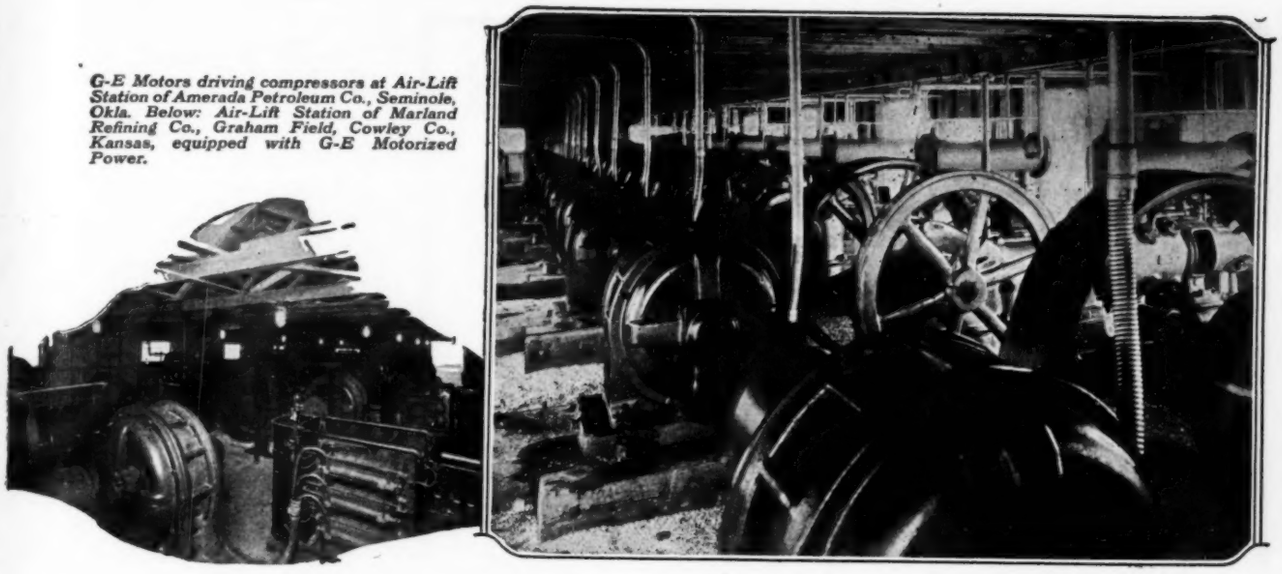
ANDERSON COUNTY— Cosden Oil Co.'s Douglas 1, Isaack Simpson sur, dr 2875 ft. Humble's Southern Pine 2-A, J. Morton sur, coring 2676 ft; Southern Pine Lbr. Co. B-1, H. Main sur, r 2912 ft.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—Humble's Elliott 2, M. Windsor sur, lcn; Reynolds Mort. Co. 1, J. Durst sur, dr stem stuck 3774 ft; Ragsdale 2, N. Johnson sur, arr to test 4281 ft. Kirby Pet. Co.'s Comersession 1, Joseph E. Marques sur, dr 4045 ft. Magnolia's Summers Est. 1, W. Brewer sur, arr to set packer 4330 ft. Panhandle Oil Co.'s Whalen 1, J. Jordan sur, rig. Woodmanse Synd.'s Hall 2, J. Durst sur, sd 800 ft.

CASS COUNTY—Texas Co.'s Glasson 1, J. Meuchen sur, dr 2916 ft. Mid-Kansas O. & G. Co.'s Land 1, R. Potter sur, set 10-inch 192 ft.

HENDERSON COUNTY—Cayton et al's Hoffer & Nash 1, H. Jefferson sur, lcn.

HARRISON COUNTY—J. R. Bahan's Epps



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1, James Short sur, testing 2622 ft. Hardy & Lyons' McAlphin 1, R. W. Bedford sur, set 6-inch 1876 ft. Ferguson et al's Abney 2, J. J. Blair sur, set 10-inch 180 ft; Abney 3, J. J. Blair sur, set 10-inch 190 ft. Magnolia's Trosper 2, J. H. Harrison sur, dr 2482 ft. State Line O. & G. Co.'s Abney 3, J. J. Blair sur, set 10-inch 120 ft; Bryson 4, T. D. Wilson sur, set 10-inch 150 ft.

KAUFMAN COUNTY—Cranfill et al's Nicholson 1, A. Bennett sur, testing 3250 ft.

NACOGDOCHES COUNTY—Stein & Lewis' Birdwell 1, Jose A. Chirino sur, sd 1100 ft.

PANOLA COUNTY—Magnolia's Lewis 5, Jas. Johnson sur, set 6-inch 1932 ft; Steele 10, B. C. Jordan sur, dr 1633 ft.

RUSK COUNTY—Magnolia's Durren 1, Agulla Norris sur, dk. McCurrie et al's Sparks 1, Jesse Coarse sur, sd 1580 ft. Rusk Dev. Co.'s Mathews 1, Delores Cortinas sur, sd 2330 ft. Texas Co.'s Shultz 1, A. Loffton sur, fresh water flow 145 ft.

SMITH COUNTY—Dr. Gaither's Parker 1, Don Thomas Quevedo sur, dr 1940 ft.

SHELBY COUNTY—Magnolia's Pickering 1, Wm. J. Crane sur, coring 2556 ft. W. M. Sebastian's Pickering 7, T. F. Polly sur, sd 2200 ft.

UPSHUR COUNTY—S. W. Richardson's Newsome et al (formerly Minor 1), A. Butler sur, No. 81, dr 1700 ft.

## SOUTHWEST TEXAS

**Completions**

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| WEBB COUNTY— | | |
| Columbia Pet. Co., No. 15, Aviator Field | 75 | 1750 |
| Cole Pet. Co., Benavides 47 | ¶80 | 2340 |
| ZAPATA COUNTY— | | |
| Killam-Duggan, Cuellar 2 | ¶15 | 1430 |

DUVAL COUNTY—Associated Oil Co.'s Sutherland 1, dr. Humble-Reiter-Foster's Koehler 6, prep to test 2325-2336 ft. Humble's Singer 11, dr; Walsh 7, dr. Houston Oil Co.'s Koehler 5, dr; Benavides 2, dr; Benavides 14, dr; Benavides 44, dr. Maurer & Duggan's Hoffman 1, dr. National Oil Co.'s Ball 1, dr. O'Hern & Seacord's Schlessinger 2, sec 60, dr.

ZAPATA COUNTY—E. K. Bateman's Vela 2, coring 2640 ft. Duke et al's N. Martinez 3, dr. Hill & Associates' No. 1, Villa Grant, dr. Langford-Duke's No. 1, Charco Rendendo Grant, dr. Howard Staggs et al's Hinnants 1, dr. Mission Oil Co.'s Slator 1, dr. Roxana's Lopez 1, set cas 1928 ft, prep to test. J. H. Winch's Bustamente 2, coring 1609 ft.

## CENTRAL WEST TEXAS

**Completions**

| Company, Well and Location | Initial Production Bbls. | Depth |
|---|---|---|
| ANDREWS COUNTY— | | |
| Maer-Staniforth et al, Meador-Taylor 1 | * | 4206 |
| BORDEN COUNTY— | | |
| J. L. Kennedy et al, J. S. York 1 | * | 1000 |
| Stivers et al, Snodgrass 1 | * | 3235 |
| CONCHO COUNTY— | | |
| Harry Adams et al, Price 1 | * | 2020 |
| FISHER COUNTY— | | |
| Marland & Vacuum, Lagow 1 | * | 3500 |
| REEVES COUNTY— | | |
| Deep Rock Oil Co., Caldwell 1 | * | 4000 |
| TAYLOR COUNTY— | | |
| Humble, Mattie Jacobs 1 | * | 2865 |

ANDREWS COUNTY — Carter-Zweifel et al's Cowden 1, sd 3500 ft. J. S. Cosden et al's Bedford-Ratliff 1, rig. George Calvin & Belt's Bedford-Ratliff 1, lcn. Deep Rock Oil Co. & Cartain Bros.' W. J. Harris 1, elev 3168 ft, sd 100 ft. C. B. McKennon et al's J. S. Means 1, dr 150 ft.

BREWSTER COUNTY — Van McPhail et al's McIntyre 1, dr 440 ft.

COKE COUNTY—W. H. Brown et al's W. L. Foster 1, rig. Danciger O&R Co.'s Byrens 1, sd 605 ft. Lipan Oil Co.'s Conner 1, elev 2045 ft, sd 1215 ft.

CONCHO COUNTY—Associated Pet. Co.'s Sam Waring 1-A, dr 1640 ft. The Exploration Co.'s Wilson-Hartgrove 1, ur 1670 ft.

CRANE COUNTY—Gulf Prod. Co.'s Wal-

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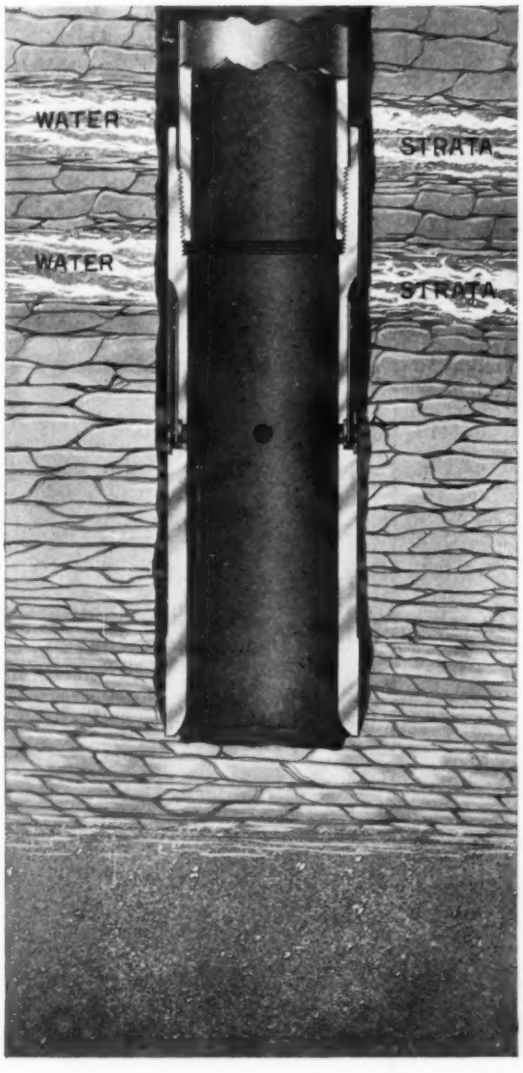


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Superior Oil Co., Bartlett Bldg., Los Angeles.
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Roxana Petroleum Corp., Dr D-15, St. Louis, Mo.
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Tulsa, Okla.
Natural Gas & Fuel Corp., Eldorado, Arkansas.
The Mutual Oil Co., Okemah, Okla.
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Okla.
Marine Oil Corp., 204 Mission Bldg., Long Beach, Calif.
Amerada Petroleum Corp., Tonkawa, Okla.
Atlantic Oil Producing Co., Tulsa, Okla.
California Petroleum Corp., Security Bldg., Los Angeles.
The Carter Oil Co., Box 1262, Tulsa, Okla.
Geo. F. Getty, Inc., Bartlett Bldg., Los Angeles.
Group No. 1 Oil Corp., Big Lake, Texas.
The Gypsy Oil Co., 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
The Hub Oil Co., Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles.
The Humble Oil & Refining Co., Smackover, Ark.
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Josey Oil Co., 414 Mid-Continent Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
Phillips Petroleum Co., Eldorado, Arkansas.
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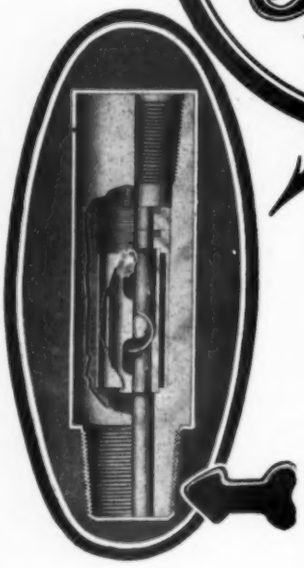

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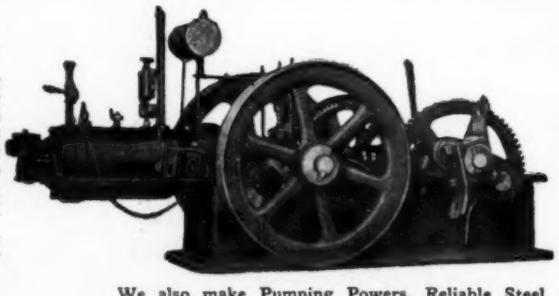

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dell 2, top salt 1170 ft, top brown lime 3068 ft, dr gray lime 3095 ft.

CROCKETT COUNTY—Geo. H. Anderson-McGinley & Marland's University 1, dr 255 ft. V. T. Bolin & Co.'s P. O. Coates 1, sd 2110 ft. Corbett & Gill's Todd 1 and University 1, lcns. W. W. Donnelly & J. D. Yuong's Pierce 1, elev 2105 ft, co 1380 ft; Shannon 1, spd and sd. Gulf Prod. Co.'s Powell 2-D, sp; G. L. Thompson 1, dk. Humble & Marland's Powell 2-B, elev 2788 ft, top salt 1155 ft, dr 2570 ft; Powell 3-B, sp. J. F. McMannon Oil Co.'s J. B. Blakeney 1, machine. Newman Oil Co.'s B. C. Clark 1, lcn. Wm. Schaffer et al's University 2, elev 2666 ft, top salt 1060 ft, set 8¼-in cas 2090 ft. Taylor-Link Oil Co.'s Powell 1, rig. P. H. Williams et al's Powell 2, rig.

CULBERSON COUNTY—Jas. H. Gardner et al's Radford 1, dr 545 ft. Scott & Dittman's Miller 1, spd and sd.

DAWSON COUNTY—R. R. Penn et al's Wright 1, elev 2842 ft, top salt 1750 ft, dr rotary 1910 ft.

ECTOR COUNTY — J. S. Cosden et al's Connell 2-A, sd 3515 ft; Connell 3-A, sd 3545 ft.

FISHER COUNTY—Ideal Oil Co.'s Jameson 1, sd 3304 ft. Marland & Miley Oil Corp.'s W. W. Ammons 1, dr 2411 ft. Marland & Texon's McCall 1, rig. Marland & F. P. Zoch's Lanius 1, dr 3955 ft. Sinclair O&G Co.'s Farmer-Denise 1, dr 1255 ft. R. W. Rainey et al's Marberry 2, sd hfw 2725 ft. The Texas Co.'s Dan W. Stephens 1, cas trouble 2302 ft.

GAINES COUNTY—Westheimer & Daube's Forbes 1, dr 3760 ft.

GLASSCOCK COUNTY—California Co.'s W. B. Currie 1, elev 2694 ft, dr 640 ft. F. M. Greene et al's Oxshear 1, elev 2540 ft, top salt 1245 ft, dr 1880 ft. Landreth Prod. Corp.'s Houston 1, elev 2611 ft, top salt 1410 ft, dr 2430 ft. Merriwether & World Oil Co.'s McDowell 1, elev 2545 ft, top salt 1180 ft, set 8¼-in cas 2150 ft. Sid Richardson & Ted Collins' Forbes 1, elev 2702 ft, dr 2200 ft.

TOM GREEN COUNTY—H. D. Camp et al's Wilkey 1-A, sd 739 ft. Fitzgerald & Taliaferro's Bennett 1, dr 670 ft. Marland Oil Co.'s Llano Fee 1, dr 3215 ft. Tulsa Oil Co.'s Adams 1, sd 275 ft. L. N. Nickey-Dullahan et al's Jacobs 1, sd 630 ft.

HOCKLEY COUNTY—El Capitan Oil Co.'s Ellwood 1-A, sd 2350 ft. World Oil Co.'s Ellwood 1, materials.

HOWARD COUNTY — Bowers et al's C. Jones 1, elev 2218 ft, sd 500 ft. Fred Carey et al's Chalk 2, sd 1040 ft. W. W. Donnelly & Mann's Martin 1, elev 2552 ft, top salt 960 ft, stdz 2100 ft. F-H-E Oil Co. et al's Roberts 1, dr 410 ft. L. C. Harrison et al's Roberts 1, elev 2683 ft, dr 1950 ft. George A. Henshaw Jr. and Co.'s Settles 1, rig; S. T. Eason 1, dk. Magnolia Pet. Co.'s Mary Chalk 7, dr 560 ft; Kelly-Chalk 5, dr 280 ft; Sloan-Chalk 2, dr 845 ft. Marland Oil Co.'s Clay 1-E, rig; Jones 1, elev 2218 ft, sd 500; A. M. Fisher 1, elev 2740 ft, dr 1435 ft. Marland & Group No. One Oil Corp.'s Quinn 1, sp; Mrs. Connally 1, lcn; W. R. Settles 2, rig. Mid-West Explo. Co.'s Clay 2, sd 1830 ft. Vitex Oil Co.'s Clay 1, rig.

HUDSPETH COUNTY—Lockhart & Co.'s Gardner-Moseley 1, sd 220 ft.

JONES COUNTY — E. P. Campbell & White Eagle O&R Co.'s Herndon-Poore 1, dr 2725 ft. Gillette & Hickey's M. E. Young 1, swedg cas 1750 ft. R. F. Garland & Co.'s Glynn 1, show gas 1130 ft, dr 1150 ft. Hutson & Weaver's Smith 1, sd 700 ft. Kirk & Brewer's J. N. Milsap 1, sdtr bit 1910 ft. Manhattan Oil Co.'s S. W. King 1, dr 2010 ft. Marsten Oil Co.'s Howell 1, sd 2545 ft; J. S. Swan 1, sd 3368 ft. W. G. Stough et al's Willis 1, dr 1445 ft. Stebbins O&G Co.'s Higgs 2, lcn; Scott 1, lcn. Swensondale Oil Co.'s Canton 1, sd 2155 ft. J. L. Tomberlin et al's Clapp 1, sd 1805 ft.

KENT COUNTY—Douglas Oil Co.'s Scoggins 1, dr 3795 ft. Marland & Texon's Bilby 1, lcn.

KING COUNTY — Gibson-Johnson et al's Burnett 1, elev 1715 ft, pull 8¼-in cas 2937 ft. The California Co.'s Spikes 1, elev 1719 ft, dr 1100 ft. Humble O&R Co.'s Pitchfork 1, rig. Matthews et al's Patton 1, lcn abn. Mid-West Explo. Co.'s Patton 1, elev 1706 ft, sd 2785 ft. Sinclair O&G Co.'s Burnett 1,

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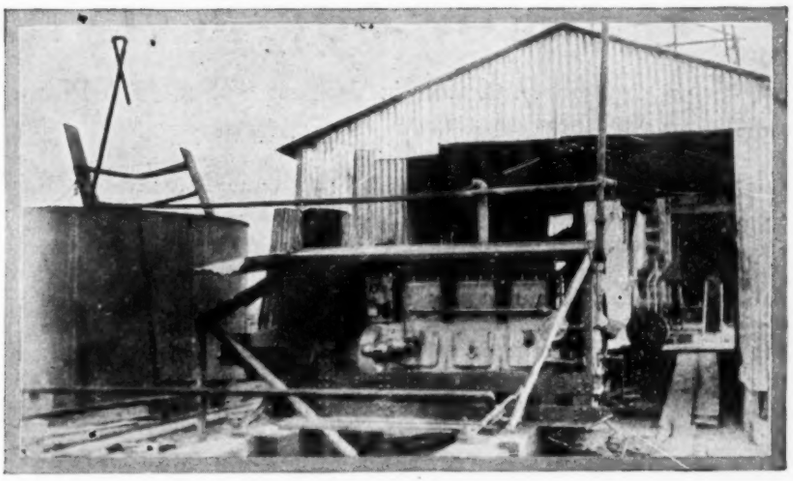

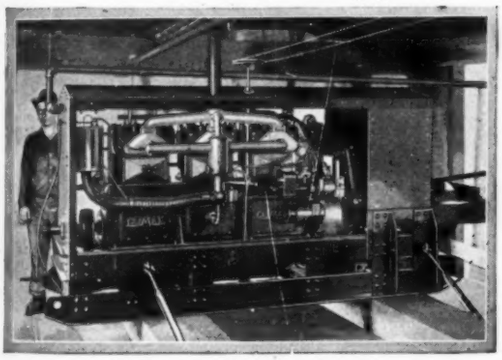

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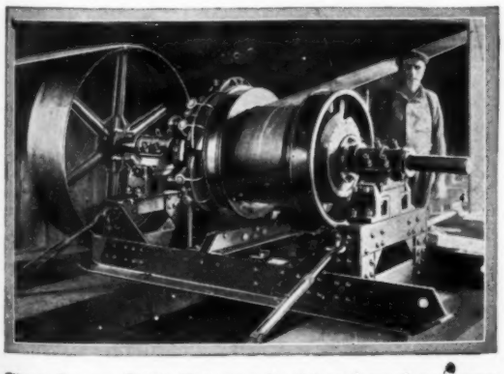

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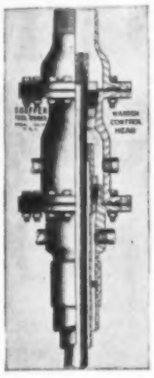

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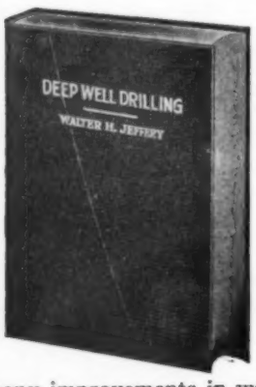
*By* WALTER H. JEFFERY

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elev 1804 ft, sd for cas 3140 ft. Pattison et al's Patton 1, elev 1616 ft, sd 2065 ft. White Eagle O&R Co.'s Burnett 1, elev 1818 ft, sd 2755 ft.

LOVING COUNTY—Kingwood Oil Co.'s Moore 1, elev 3120 ft, top salt 1210 ft, dr by cas 2725 ft. Owen-Sloan et al's Johnson 1, elev 2934 ft, sd 930 ft.

MIDLAND COUNTY—Magnolia Pet. Co.'s McKinney 1, dr 3810 ft; W. W. Watson 2, ur 5 3/16-in cas 4105 ft. Thraves et al's C. Way 1, dr 1475 ft. Tex-O-Kan Oil Co. & Thraves' W. F. Sanders s1, dr 1555 ft.

NOLAN COUNTY — Phillips Pet. Co.'s Scott 1, dr 3520 ft. John Winemiller Corp.'s Booth 1, dr 1190 ft. Henry Zweifel et al's Neal-Longbotham 1, sd 2230 ft.

PECOS COUNTY — Geo. Anderson et al's Sherbino 1, lcn. Allsman & Bell et al's River Bed 2, fsh 260 ft. Buell-Hagan et al's Batchelor 1, elev 3136 ft, fsh 2740 ft; Jasper 1, elev 3307 ft, fsh 510 ft. The California Co.'s I. G. Yates 1, elev 2490 ft, cmt 6⅝-in cas 1000 ft, making ¶15 1010 ft. Diamond Pet. Co.'s Blackstone-Slaughter 1, lcn. T. R. Cowell et al's J. C. Trees 1, elev 2545 ft, top salt 2305 ft, sd 3310 ft. M. C Dibble et al's Bonebrake 1, sd 500 ft. Bob Elmore et al's Manly Holmes 1, elev 2176 ft, top salt 335 ft, dr 680 ft. R. F. Garland & Co.'s El Paso Fee 1, elev 2562 ft. dr 1155 ft. Gulf Prod. Co.'s M. A. Smith 1, dk. Kershaw & Livingston's Cannon 1, lcn. Marland Oil Co.'s Yates 1-A, elev 2172 ft, dr 505 ft. Marland & McMan O&G Co.'s Yates 1, dr 490 ft. Mazda Oil Co.'s Smith 1, elev 2706 ft, dr 595 ft. Mid-Kansas & Transcontinental's Yates 5-A, elev 2636 ft, making ¶3 1155 ft; Yates 7-A, sp; Yates 8-A, machine; Smith-Taylor 2, machine; Yates 3-B, sp. Moutray Oil Co.'s A. G. Robertson 1, dr 1065 ft. Olean Pet. Co.'s A. Harral 1, G. A. Harral 1, & Sherbino 1, lcns. Red Bank Oil Co.'s A. Harral 1, lcn; McKenzie 1, elev 3256 ft, dr 2245 ft. W. R. Shankel et al's Yates 1, elev 2200 ft, top salt 425 ft, plugging back from water at 1479 ft. Simms Oil Co.'s A. J. Devlin 1, dr 1105 ft. Texon Oil & Land Co.'s Yates 2, sd 1754 ft. Transcontinental Oil Co.'s Blackstone-Slaughter 1, materials. Quinby Oil Co.'s Bennett 2, sd 1457 ft; Gray 1, sd 600 ft.

PRESIDIO COUNTY — Hadlock-Miller et al's Tootle 1, elev 2912 ft, sd 2670 ft.

REAGAN COUNTY—H. D. Camp et al's University 1, rig. Texon Oil & Land Co.'s University 1-B, elev 2733½ ft, top salt 1110 ft, top lime 2780 ft, testing 1600 ft, oih at 6284-6446 ft.

REEVES COUNTY—Deep Rock Oil Co.'s Caldwell 1, dry and abn 4000 ft. Humble O&R Co.'s T&P Fee 1-B, elev 2773 ft, top salt 2765 ft, top Delaware lime 3333 ft, set 6⅝-in cas 3340 ft. The Exploration Co.'s Kinney 1, elev 2847 ft, spd and sd. D. R. Thompson et al's A. A. Eddins 1, rig. World Oil Co.'s Duff 1-A, elev 2753 ft, top salt 1940 ft, dr salt 2825 ft; Biggs-Holder 1-A, elev 3058 ft, sd 1610 ft.

RUNNELS COUNTY — Noble O&G Co.'s Simms 1, ur cas 1580 ft.

SCHLEICHER COUNTY — Thos. Gray et al's Robinson 1, ur cas 2140 ft.

SCURRY COUNTY—The Northwest Co.'s Stinson 1, elev 2225 ft, dry after shot 140 qts. at 3380-3425 ft, td 4524 ft.

STERLING COUNTY—Bill Little et al's Fisher 1, sd 1380 ft. G. B. Orr et al's N. Reed 1, dr 150 ft. P. H. Williams et al's Clark 3, dr 235 ft. Inland Oil Co.'s Durham 1, lcn.

STONEWALL COUNTY—R. F. Garland & Co.'s Ward 1, co 2610 ft. Peer Oil Corp.'s R. P. Morrow 1, dr 150 ft.

TAYLOR COUNTY — Brown Producing Co.'s Henslee 1-A, elev 2010 ft, set 12½-in cas 945 ft. Dorning & Perrine's Hammer 1, sd 455 ft. Halbert & Mid-West Explo. Co.'s Hunt 1, dr 2410 ft. Humble's Jacobs 1, abn 2868 ft. Gilbert Johnson et al's Brown 1, spd and sd. Morrison & Thompson's Rose 1, fsh 2539 ft. Owen-Sloan et al's Latimer 1, co 2275 ft. Roeser-Pendleton Inc.'s Sam Butman 1, dr 965 ft. Sanger O&R Co.'s Brown 1, dr 3270 ft; Stem 1, lcn. World Oil Co.'s Griffin 1, fsh 3250 ft.

TERRY COUNTY—Kingsland Oil & Potash Co.'s Brownfield 1, dr 2080 ft.

UPTON COUNTY—Marland & Levi Smith's

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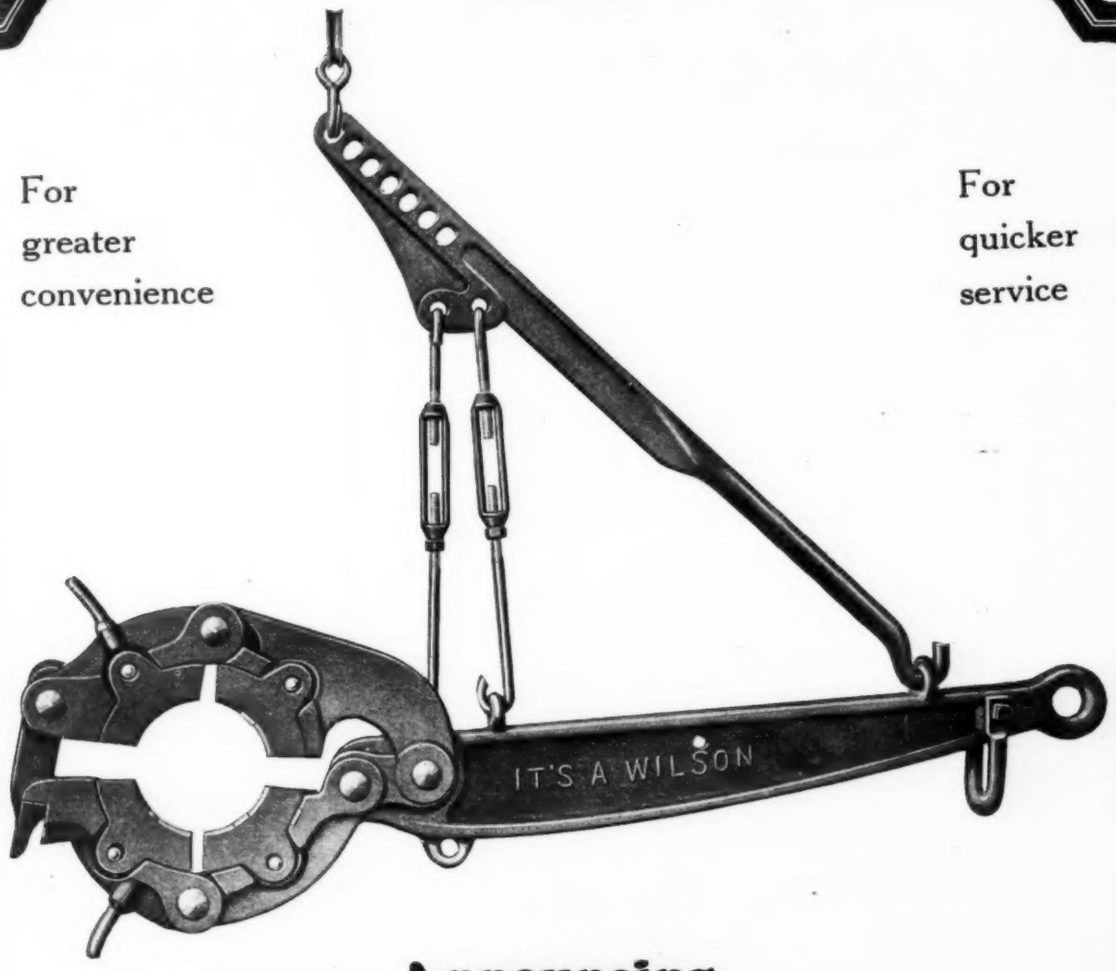


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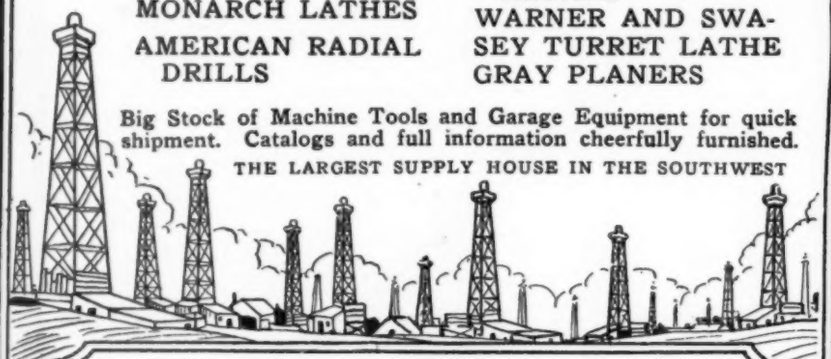

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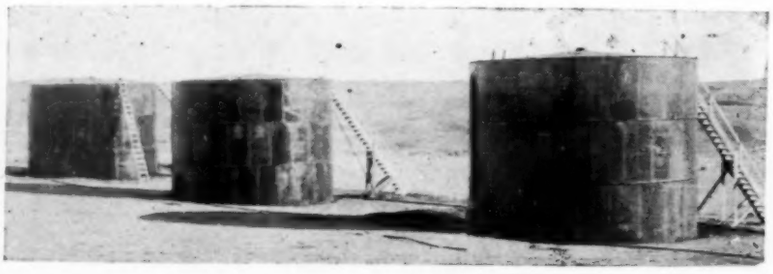

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WINKLER COUNTY—Atlantic Oil Prod. Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, elev 2823 ft, top lime 2458 ft, cmt 6⅝-in cas and sd 2458 ft. Champlin Ref. Co. & Marland et al's Cowden-Means 1, elev 2880 ft, top salt 1705 ft, sd 3505 ft. Cranfill Bros. et al's M. J. Bashara 1, lcn. Arizona Mining & Eng. Corp.'s Hendricks 1, lcn. V. T. Bolin & Co.'s Hendricks 1, lcn. Gulf Prod. Co.'s Hendricks 2, rig; Hendricks 3, top salt 1825 ft, hfw 1985 ft; Hendricks 4, dr by 8¼-in cas 1785 ft; Hendricks 5, salt at 1590-2070 ft, top brown lime 2443 ft, testing cas 2505 ft; Hendricks 6, elev 2823 ft, top salt 1575 ft, dr salt 2295 ft; Hendricks 7, top salt 1700 ft, top brown lime 2476 ft, dr out cmt plug 2490 ft. Ed S. Hill & Tidal Oil Co.'s Ambrugey 1, co 3447 ft. Humble O&R Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, top salt 1480 ft, cmt 8¼-in cas 2327 ft; Grisham-Hunter 2, rig; Hendricks 1, elev 2823 ft, dr 1365 ft. Independent O&G Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, elev 2816 ft, top salt 1870 ft, cmt 8¼-in cas and sd 2595 ft; Grisham-Hunter 2, sr 8¼-in cas 1430 ft. Llano Oil Co. & Roxana's Scarborough 1, elev 2943 ft, top salt 1115 ft, sd showing water 3435 ft. McCulloch Oil Co. & Marland's Tobe Morton 1, elev 2750 ft, sd 2010 ft. R. S. Matthews et al's Cowden 1-A, sd 1507 ft. Murchison Oil Co. & Cranfill Bros. Oil Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, top salt 1387 ft, dr rotary 1680 ft. Pure Oil Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, elev 2823 ft, top salt 1525 ft, making ¶2 2640 ft, cmt 6⅝-in cas 2669 ft; Grisham-Hunter 2, elev 2827 ft, top salt 1512 ft, top lime 2388 ft, cmt 8¼-in cas 2479 ft; Grisham-Hunter 1-B, rig. Southern Crude Oil Purchasing Co.'s Hendricks 1-A, (Sec. 44) elev 2854 ft, top salt 2450 ft, top lime 2630 ft, dr lime 2885 ft; Hendricks 3-C, elev 2816 ft, top salt 1870 ft, top lime 2630 ft, sd making gas 2735 ft; Hendricks 4-C, elev 2814 ft, top salt 1913 ft, top lime 2600 ft, dr 2605 ft; Hendricks 1-B, top salt 1507 ft, dr 2405 ft; Hendricks 1-F, cmt 6⅝ cas and stdz 2525 ft; Grisham-Hunter 1-A, (Sec 35) rig. Texon Oil & Land Co.'s Grisham-Hunter 1, elev 2826 ft, top salt 1610 ft, top lime 2340 ft, making ¶10, sd repairs 2620 ft. White Eagle O&R Co.'s Leck-Collins 1, elev 2830 ft, swdg cas 1710 ft.

## TEXAS GULF COAST

AUSTIN COUNTY—Humble's Deutrich 1, Raccoon Bend, dr 1015 ft, shale and sand, oil show; Woodley 1, Raccoon Bend, dr 920 ft, sand and shale, oil show.

BRAZORIA COUNTY—Roxana's Clemens 4, Clemens Dome, dr 5089 ft, shale; Pabst 2-A, Clemens Dome, dr 5914 ft, sandy shale and shell; Allen Bernard River 1, Allen Dome, cutting liner 4200 ft; Allen 4, Allen dome, dr 4192 ft, sticky shale and lime; Randon 1, Allen dome, wtg on orders. Danscinger Oil Co.'s Bartlett 1, 3 miles w West Columbia, lcn. Pure-Humphreys' Armstrong 1, Stratton Ridge, pulling liner, 4283 ft. Associated Oil Co.'s Seaburn 1, Stratton Ridge, sdtrk.

FORT BEND COUNTY—Gulf's Beard 5, Long Point, dr 3346 ft, shale and gumbo. Sun's Farmer 1, Boling, dr 1167 ft, gyp; Kasparek 1, rigging up; Farmer 3, Boling, r 2465 ft. Gulf's Trone 4, Long Point, lcn.

HARRIS COUNTY—Dr. P. S. Griffith's Fee 2, 12 miles north of Houston, sd 3517 ft. Juanita Oil Co.'s Kitsman 1, 3 miles north Cypress, sd 1175 ft. Humble-Marland's Warren 1, Hockley, dr 3807 ft, green shale, oil show.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Gulf's Bordages 3, Fannett, dr 6001 ft, blue shale. Texas Co.'s Garrick 1, ½ mile north Spindle Top, dr 5630 ft, sticky shale and lime. Houston Oil Co.'s Fitzhugh 2, Big Hill, dr 3520 ft, hard sandy lime. Beaumont Oil & Parspecting Co.'s Terrell 1, 3 miles nw Beaumont, tested sand 1461 ft, no show.

MATAGORDA COUNTY — Gulf's Sanborn 3, Hawkinsville, dr 3962 ft, hard sandy lime. Matagorda County Dev. Co.'s Hawkins 1, Bay

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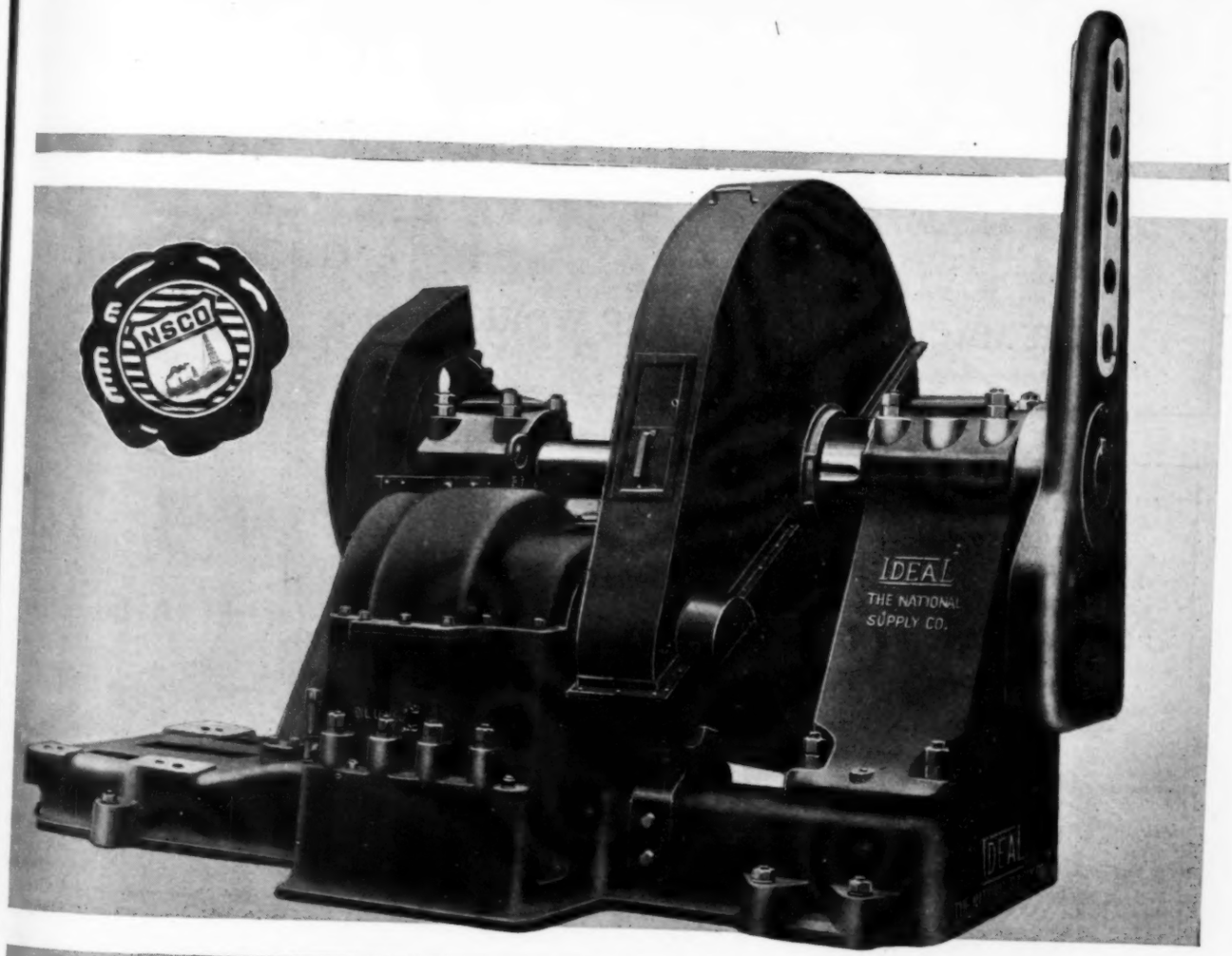


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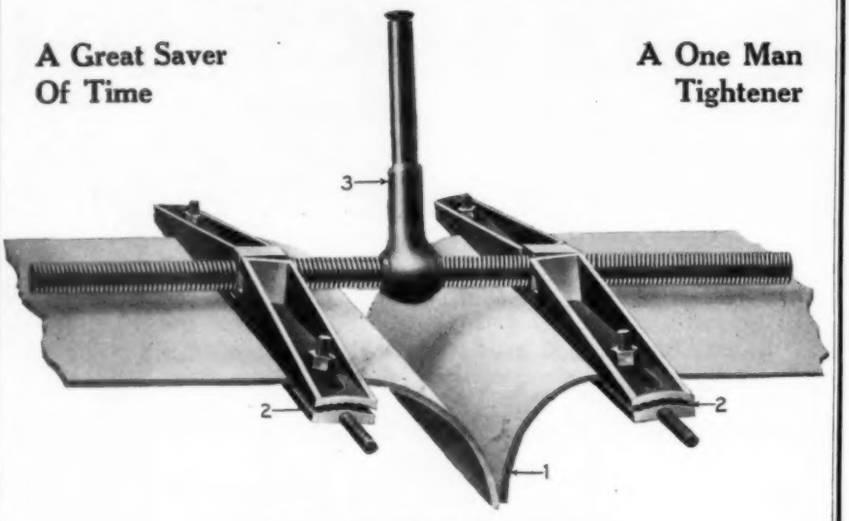


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MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Brain et al's Fitch 1, 3 miles e of Spring, pulled surface cas. Beard et al's Beard 1, 15 miles e of Conroe, dr 1190 ft, sandy lime.

WHARTON COUNTY—Ingram Prospecting Co.'s Mensing 1, Boling, sd.

### SOUTH LOUISIANA

ASCENSION PARISH — Gulf's United Lands Co. 2, Sorrento Dome, dr 325 ft, sand and gravel.

CALCASIEU PARISH—Union Sulph. Co.'s Fee 720, Sulphur Mines, sd 4392 ft. Dr. Hintze's Beckenstein 1, Sulphur dome, sd 4260 ft. Border Research Corp.'s Calcasieu Lake 1, sd 5187 ft.

CAMERON PARISH—Pure's Sweet Lake 4, Sweet Lake, dr 4843 ft, shale; Sweet Lake 5, Sweet Lake, bailing 4506 ft. Yount-Lee's State Black Lake 4, Hackberry, sd. Calcasieu Oil Co.'s Caldwell 1, Hackberry, dr 3570 ft, gumbo. Border Research Corp.'s Mallard Bay 1, sd 3157 ft; Sabine Lake 1, sd 3335 ft, sand and boulders.

JEFF DAVIS PARISH—Estropal Oil Co.'s Le Doux 2, sd 2980 ft.

IBERIA PARISH—Gulf's State Z-2, Eagle Point, sd 1368 ft. Calcasieu Oil Co.'s Schwing A-1, Eagle Point, sd 3001 ft. Border Research Corp.'s Vermillion Bay 1, sd 2685 ft, sandy shale.

LA FOURCHE PARISH—Gulf's Dibert-Stark-Brown 1, Thibodaux, no report.

ST. MARY PARISH—Border Research Corp.'s Grand Lake 1, sd. La Exploration Co.'s West Cote Blanche 1, no report.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH—Rycade's Atchafalaya 1, sd 3790 ft, shale.

## Gas at Buttonwillow

Buttonwillow, Calif. — The Milham Exploration Company has completed a gas well on section 7-29-24, near here, but was unable to determine its commercial importance, due to the encroachment of sand. The well flowed for an hour but sanded up entirely. A crew is now cleaning out the gasser and another test will be made. If the well will produce gas in large quantities, the presence of ample fuel is expected to have an important bearing on the development of the structure.

## Drill 16 Tests

Bakersfield, Calif. — The Petroleum Securities Company, an operating branch of the E. L. Doheny interests, has acquired a lease on the northwest quarter of section 24-28-28, in the Round Mountain area and will drill a total of 16 wells on the property, the first to be started within three years. The royalty is set at a straight one-eighth. The entrance of the Petroleum Securities Company into this area has been expected and negotiations are under way for additional leases. The company already holds extensive acreage in Kern County.

## Bakersfield Leases Land

Bakersfield, Calif.—The city of Bakersfield has leased 480 acres of city-owned land to the Standard Oil Company for petroleum exploitation. The city received approximately $15,000 in bonuses and retained a one-eighth royalty in the entire acreage, which lies just outside the city limits. The land is located in sections 3, and 10-30-28, and is near leases secured recently by other large oil companies.

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THERE'S not a sturdier, more reliable or more economical oil field power plant to be found than a Bessemer. You can experiment with other types of power; you can investigate other makes of engines; you can figure your costs this way or that way, but all your answers will point to Bessemers.
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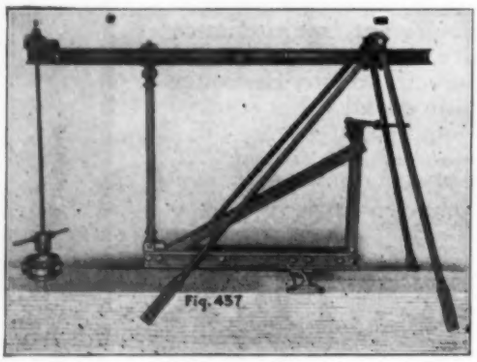
# You Take No Chances




When you specify Alten's O. K. Pumping Jacks. Their construction, operation and dependability have already been proven for you. Forty years of manufacturing experience, directed especially to oil field requirements, stand behind every O. K. Pumping Jack.

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58 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, N.Y. CABLE ADDRESS, CREDOTAN, N.Y.

## Open Seminole Branch

Kansas City, Mo.—The Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Company with general offices here announces the establishment of a warehouse branch at Seminole, Oklahoma, to serve the greater Seminole field in that area. C. L. Cron, field engineer for Oklahoma for the Vacuum Control division of Gustin-Bacon, will devote a large portion of his time to the Seminole district and will make his offices in the new warehouse.

A complete line of oil field supplies handled by the Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Company will be carried in the Seminole warehouse, including rubber and leather belting, Wyoming red-edged shovels, waste, gaskets, packing and a complete belting service also will be rendered with a skilled belt maker on hand to repair and splice leather belting. This will afford quick, efficient field service to customers of the company and provide a central distributing point for its products.

A complete line of Buck regulators, tank valves, and Buck oil and gas separators will be carried in the Seminole warehouse. This, with the engineering service to be rendered by Mr. Cron, will enable the company to meet any requirement from the field that may be made necessary.

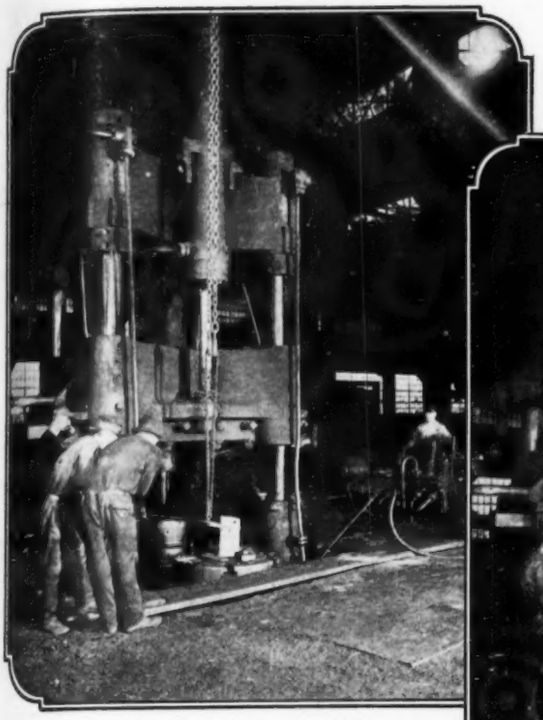
## Union Provident Fund

Los Angeles.—G. G. Blue, manager of the insurance and personnel department of Union Oil Company of California, whose term as an administrator of the Provident Fund expired July 1, 1927, has been re-elected for a second term of four years as the result of a ballot of employee members. The final count gave Mr. Blue 2503 of the 3757 votes cast.

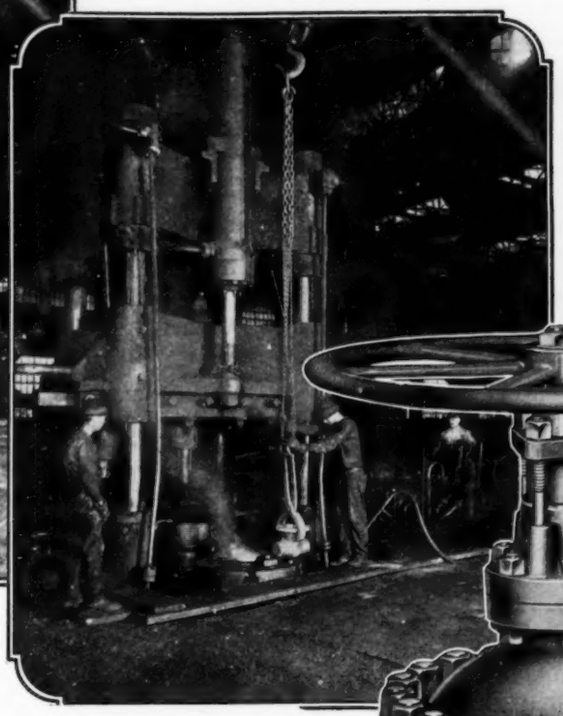
The Provident Fund of the Union Oil Company has been haled by insurance and actuarial experts as one of the most comprehensive and profitable plans ever devised by any company for the benefit of its employees. Developed primarily to provide financially for employees in their old age, the original idea was expanded to include loan, withdrawal, disability and death benefits.

Under its provisions, members may set aside each month an amount varying from three to five per cent of their monthly salary, and for each dollar so set aside the company adds an equal amount. The combined total with five per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, is used to purchase an attractive pension at retirement age.

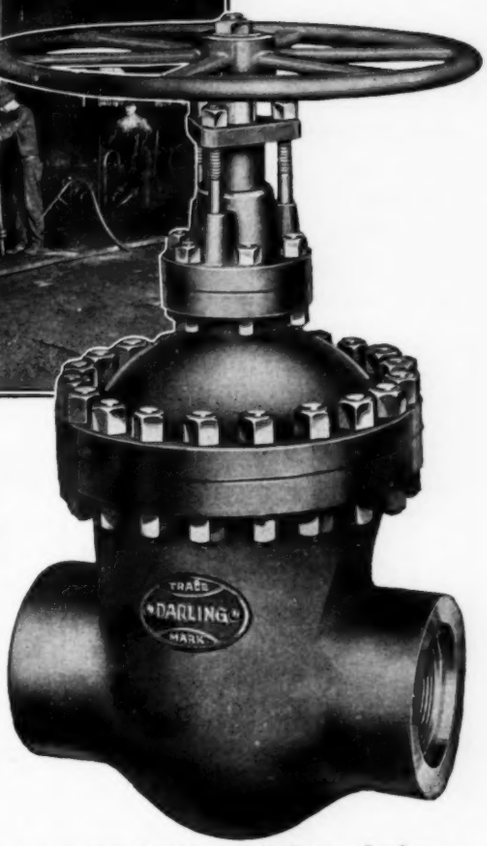
The Provident Fund was inaugurated July 1, 1923, and its success is evidenced by the fact that after four years of operation, it shows total assets of over there and one-half million dollars.



*Placing a 4" Valve Casing Billet in the die of the 1000-Ton Press.*



*Removing the 4" Forged Steel Valve Casing from the dies of the 1000-Ton Press.*




Can be furnished in Inside Screw, Stationary Stem Type, in Screwed Ends, Flanged Ends and Flanged Ends with Companion Flanges bolted on.

# The New Darling FORGED STEEL DRILLING GATE VALVE in the making

This FORGED STEEL DRILLING GATE VALVE—newest member of the Darling family—has been designed and built with one idea—to stand the terrific punishment of enormous pressures, continuously applied, under any and all conditions of oil field production.

In high pressure fields you're dealing with the unknown and the unexpected. No one can tell just what the pressure may be. No one knows just what may result should the valve fail to hold.

The result is a valve that works smoothly, perfectly, instantly, permitting close regulation and positive, sure control of flow—a steel valve with none of the hidden imperfections or weakness of the cast valve—and ten times the structural strength.

When you think of valves—think of DARLING. Put the new DARLING FORGED STEEL DRILLING GATE VALVE on the job, and be *permanently* insured against production losses.

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## Petroleum Technology

### A. I. M. E. PUBLICATION

Petroleum Development and Technology in 1926, a compendium of the papers read and the addresses given at the February meeting of The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, is now ready for distribution.

Papers and discussions contained in the volume are contributed by 240 of the foremost petroleum engineers in the country. Every advance made in the oil industry is fully set forth, and methods, facts, principles, special problems and future outlook are discussed by practical men of reputation.

Considering the large number of valuable and important contributions contained in this volume, it becames difficult to single out particular papers. Several may be mentioned, however, as examples of the vitally interesting topics fully discussed in the volume: "Some New Aspects of the Gas Lift," "Economic Aspects of Desulfurization in the Refining of Cracked Motor Fuels," "California Practice in Transmission of Highly Viscous Oils Through Pipe Lines," "Scale and Corrosion Problems in Gasoline Plants," "Review of Production of Petroleum in the United States in 1926," "The Economics of Gasoline."

The book contains 26 papers on production engineering, eight on refining technology, 17 on production, 12 on corrosion, eight on petroleum economics, two on transportation engineering, and round table discussions on various of the papers.

The volume is neatly bound and consists of 970 pages. The price is $6.00. Copies can be secured from The Gulf Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1307, Houston, Texas.

## Drane-Humphrey Co. in New Quarters

San Angelo, Texas. — The Drane-Humphrey Company, Inc., with general offices in San Angelo and branches throughout this section and New Mexico, shortly will move into new quarters in the San Angelo National Bank building that is nearing completion.

The Drane-Humphrey Company distribute the products of the Butler Manufacturing Company of Kansas City in this territory and also in New Mexico. These products include bolted tanks and also portable steel buildings and other equipment.

The company maintains branches at the present time at Best, McCamey and Pecos in Texas and at Artesia and Carlsbad in New Mexico. The company was organized in February of 1923 with headquarters in Fort Worth and later established general offices here. It is the pioneer bolted tank distributor in this field.

NEW MEXICO
An opportunity is offered a good company or oil operator to take over 2560 acres for a well. Close to production in San Juan Basin with fuel and water on the ground. Price $2.50 per acre. Address for maps and particulars, Frank Strickland, Sapulpa, Okla.

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HEYDRICK'S NEW MAPS
Brown and Coleman Counties, Texas
Fee and lease owners.
Late development.
4000-foot scale.
Cloth, $12.50 each; paper, $8 each.
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# NEW EQUIPMENT, CATALOGS, BULLETINS, BOOKS

## "Ruf-Nek" Counterbalance

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**

Among the various counterbalances now being introduced to the oil industry is one just announced by the Link-Belt Company, called the Link-Belt Ruf-Nek.

This outfit is entirely new and embodies many interesting features in its construction.

Pinions are cut integral with high carbon forged steel shafts.

Bronze bushed, ring oiling bearings, carried in a specially designed cage, permit the use of pinions of different size without changing the motor elevation.

The foot brake is operated from the derrick floor.

The flexible coupling and brake drum is combined.

The outfit is enclosed in a heavy cast iron housing thoroughly ribbed and braced.

Link-Belt Sykes herring-bone gears with continuous teeth, 30 degrees helical angle, 20 degrees pressure angle, made of electric steel, capable of carrying a continuous load of 100 horsepower, are used.

The multiple-crank disc is provided with three lines of crank pin holes located 120 degrees apart. By working the crank pin in the line of holes indicated for each month, the wear is distributed uniformly around the main gear.

After the counterweights are once set to properly balance the pumping load, their relative position need not to be disturbed when the unit is used for servicing.

The clearance between the multiple crank disc and the counterweight assembly allows the disc to rotate free of counterweights, eliminating both the counterweight and fly-wheel effects when the unit is used for servicing.

Additional information is available from the Link-Belt Company, 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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**R. C. Baker,** head of the Baker Casing Shoe Company, and Theodore Sutter and R. G. Garretson, of the same organization, are making an extended trip through the Rocky Mountain and Mid-Continent districts, where the Baker Standard Core barrel and other Baker products are being extensively used in development work.

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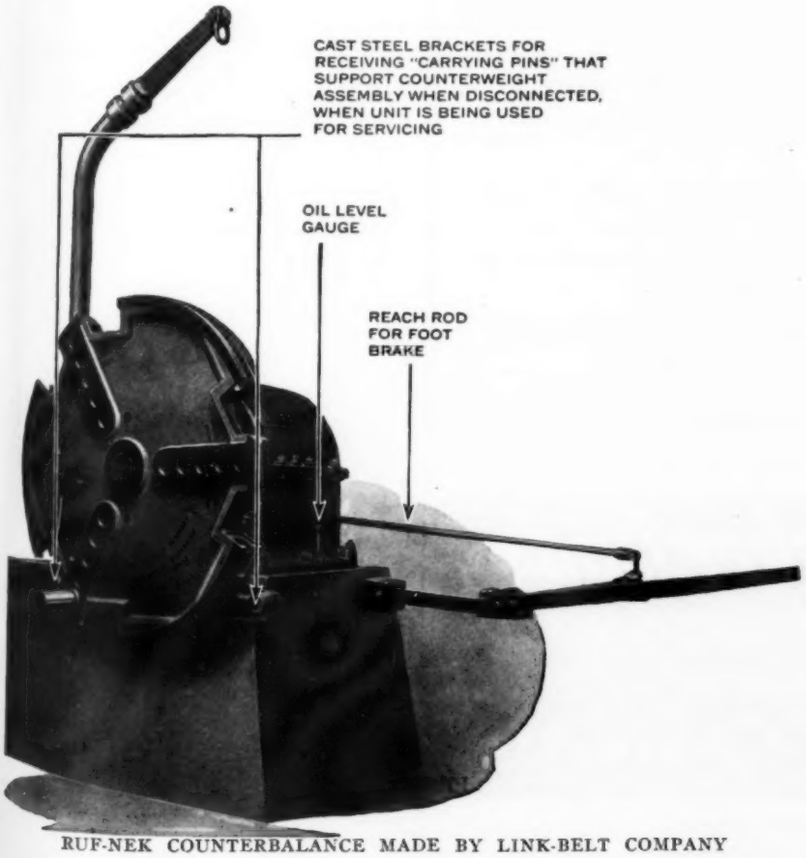
**L. J. King,** vice-president of the Associated Oil Company and of the California-Eastern Oil Company, has been elected president and general manager of the last named corporation, taking the place made vacant by the recent resignation of S. C. Lewis.


CAST STEEL BRACKETS FOR RECEIVING "CARRYING PINS" THAT SUPPORT COUNTERWEIGHT ASSEMBLY WHEN DISCONNECTED, WHEN UNIT IS BEING USED FOR SERVICING
OIL LEVEL GAUGE
REACH ROD FOR FOOT BRAKE

RUF-NEK COUNTERBALANCE MADE BY LINK-BELT COMPANY

## Tubing Protector

**SMITH SEPARATOR COMPANY**

The Smith Separator Company, Tulsa, has on the market an Ever Ready Tubing Protector which is finding a good market in the Mid-Continent territory.

SMITH TUBING PROTECTOR

With this protector after the operator has run the tubing the desired length, by a quarter turn to the left, the protector is set and engages the casing. Should the operator then desire to move his tubing up in the casing, he raises it and the protector follows up in the same position. If the tubing is to be lowered, a strain is put on it, it is gradually lifted up and turned toward the right. Then the protector is in the same position as when it entered the well.

After the protector is set there is a longitudinal movement through the protector of the tubing on the standard of about five inches. This distance can be increased if the operator so desires.

The elimination of the anchor and the holding of the tubing in one position eliminates the horizontal movement.

One size protector will run in any weight casing.

Additional information will be supplied by the company on request.

## Bronze Bonnet Valve

**OHIO INJECTOR COMPANY**

The Ohio Injector Company, Wadsworth, Ohio, announces a new line of "O. I. C." extra heavy bronze union bonnet valves for steam working pressures up to 300 pounds.

In this type of valve, the body, bonnet, and union nut are made of special bronze and the stem is of a special stem metal. The disc is of high nickel bronze.

Special points of construction include liberal design in the parts forming the union, full pipe area, large diameter spindles, and heavy hexagons. Spindles are

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| 75,000 ft. 2" | used line pipe | 15,000 ft. 5-3/16" | used casing |
| 75,000 ft. 3" | used line pipe | 15,000 ft. 6-5/8" | used casing |
| 30,000 ft. 4" | used line pipe | 5,000 ft. 8-1/4" | used casing |
| 20,000 ft. 6" | used line pipe | 5,000 ft. 10" | used casing |
| 10,000 ft. 8" | used line pipe | 1,000 ft. 12½" | used casing |

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150 tons 60 lb. No. 1 relaying rails.

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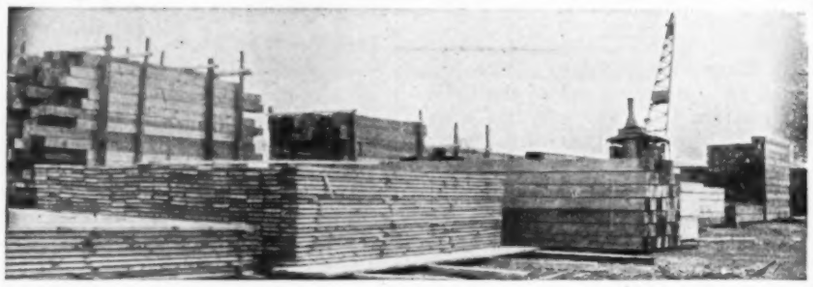

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have pleased for
Thirty Years.
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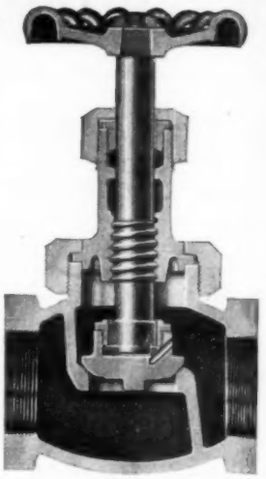


"O. I. C." BRONZE BONNET VALVE

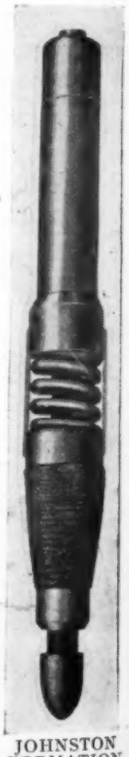
gland packed and equipped with ventilated, non-heating hand wheels.

Additional information will be supplied by the company on request.

## New Formation Tester

### JOHNSTON FORMATION TESTING COMPANY

The Johnston Well Tester, being made by the Johnston Formation Testing Company, Eldorado, Arkansas, is recommended as an efficient method of testing formations before casing is set.



JOHNSTON FORMATION TESTER

The tester works on the bottom of the drill stem and uses the same principle as the Dart Bailer. When attached to the drill stem, the tester floats to the bottom of the hole, dry. When the packer seats in the rat hole, the valve opens automatically, allowing any fluid in the sand below the packer to flow into the drill stem. When the packer is lifted from the rat hole, the valve closes automatically, trapping the fluid in the drill stem. If necessary, by starting the pump, complete returns through the drill stem may be had at any depth going in or coming out of the hole.

The weight of the drill stem plugs the tool tightly into the top of the rat hole, packing off the mud above. At the same instant the big coil spring compresses, opening the valve, permitting the fluid present to flow upward into the drill stem.

Further information can be had from the company, or from Blaine Johnston, Houston, Texas.